Missing

Date

21 JULY 1887

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,053 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons. H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY,
*I. KAISAR-I-HIND	1021 700	E. G. Stead	26th July.
—CATHAY	2263 501	M. de Horsa	2nd Aug.
*P. PARRAMATTA	4579 900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M. SIAM	3941 500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*O. CARTHAGE	3913 1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3938 500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked I. proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DERWENT	3000 600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3342 550	E. Ashdown	5th August.
NOWSHERA	2944 500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2594 500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,030	11th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	8th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ASIA	3350 480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all othe steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

TAYLOR'S
CORN AND WART DESTROYER
Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANDE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.
Price, per bottle, Rs. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 21½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. G. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 14, New Forss Road, Byculla.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 19, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUBILEE PRAYER BOOKS.
FOR PRESENTATION.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, bound in best quality Calf, with Gold Edges, with the figure of Brittania standing on the World, in Bass Relief, on the Cover. Price Rs. 6-4.
Do. do. with the Ancient and Modern Hymn Book combined. Price Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BEG to draw attention to their new and choice selection of FANCY GOODS, consisting of—

ALBUMS, plain and ornamented, in all the latest designs, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 80.
LADIES' CARRIAGE or HAND BAGS, fitted and unfitted, in a variety of new designs, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.
Do. do. with Solid Silver-pierced Plates in front, for engraving Monograms, &c., very suitable for Presentation, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
NOTE and LETTER CASES, very useful Presents for Gentlemen, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25.
PHOTOGRAPHS of the ROYAL FAMILY, &c., Cabinet size, Re. 1-12 each; Panel size, Rs. 6 each.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, an immense variety, in Plush, Wood, Leather, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 25 each.
GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES, in Leather and Crocodile Hide, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8.
LADIES' CARD CASES, in Morocco and Russia [illegible] Crocodile Hides, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 15.
CARD BOXES, very neat and ornamental Boxes to contain 2 packs of Cards, Rs. 4-8.
Do. do. 4 packs, Rs. 8.
CIGAR CASES, an unequalled assortment in Crocodile Hide, Pigskin, Russia and Morocco Leather, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 30.
CIGAR CASES, in Crocodile Hide, with solid Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts, made specially for Presentation, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.
CIGARETTE CASES, in Crocodile Hide, Russia, Morocco, and other Leathers, from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 25.
CIGARETTE CASES, in Crocodile Hide with Sterling Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts, made specially for Presentation, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES, in Fancy Leathers, Plush, Old Tapestry, and Leather and Crocodile combined, from Rs. 9-8 to 12-8.
FANS—A large assortment of Plain White, Plain Black, and Painted, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 45.
DRESSING CASES, in a variety of new designs, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80.
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, in a variety of new Leathers, from Rs. 18 to 25.
GLOVE STRETCHERS—In Boxwood As. 12 each. In Ivory, Rs. 12-8 each.
IVORY BACKED HAIR BRUSHES. Sets in cases, suitable for Presentation from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
INKSTANDS—An immense variety of Fancy Patterns, Rs. 9 to Rs. 90.
DATE STANDS, in a variety of fancy Leathers, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 30.
TANTALUS SCENT FRAMES—In oak, neatly mounted in Nickel, and secured with Lock and Key, 3 Bottle Frames, Rs. 22-8; 4 Bottle Frames, Rs. 30.
WORK BASKETS—Very neat pattern, in Wicker Work, ornamented with Plush Fringing, &c., and lined with Satin, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.
WRITING DESKS—A large assortment, suitable for Presents to either Ladies or Gentlemen, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.
WRITING CABINETS—Specially designed as a Presentation Article for Gentlemen, Rs. 70 to Rs. 95.
JEWEL CASES—A large assortment in Plush, Calf, Morocco and other Fancy Leathers, &c., from Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.
GENTS' TRAVELLING JEWEL CASES, size 6 by 3, specially made to carry in Dressing Bags, &c., Rs. 16 each.
PHOTO SCREENS—In Leather, Plush, &c., to take Cabinet Photos, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 35.
HOUSEWIVES—Specially made for Officers going on service, &c., and fitted with strong Needles, Cotton, Buttons, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.
LADIES' FANCY HOUSEWIVES—In neat and new designs, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
PURSES, a splendid assortment in Morocco, Russia, and Solid Leather, in all the different shapes, Re 1-4 to Rs. 10.
BIRTHDAY CARDS—The newest designs, from As. 4 to Re 1-4. Hand-painted ditto, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2.
NEWSPAPER RACKS—Made to take the Daily Newspapers, a very neat and elegant Ornament for the Library. Price Rs. 9-8 each.
CRUMB BRUSHES AND TRAYS—In Oak, Papier Mache, &c., a very useful Article for any Household, Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS—An immense assortment, a most useful Present to a Lady, Rs. 18 to 45.
READING DESKS—In Solid Brass to stand on the Table, Rs. 8-8 each.
Ditto ditto of superior quality to hold a book at any angle required, Rs. 30.
LADIES' WAIST BELTS—In fancy Leathers, &c., &c., Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 14.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.,
Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

HALF SETS for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12		Half sets for 6.
Plain Straw Stem Pattern	Rs. 109 0	Cash prices.	Rs. 49 0
Etched Circles	" 140 0	"	" 62 12
Engraved Star	" 140 8	"	" 67 8
Cut Iced Loops and Balls Pattern	" 191 0	"	" 84 12
Extra Thin Plain Straw Stem Pattern	" 154 0	"	" 65 0

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

BEST STONEWARE DINNER SERVICES,

Consisting of 12 each Meat, Soup, Pudding and Cheese Plates, 1 Well Gravy Dish, 1 each 20in., 18 in., 16 in., 14 in., and two each 12 in. and 10 in. Flat Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand, 2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stands, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl.

Birds on Almond Branch Pattern	Rs. 103-8	Plain White	Rs. 62-12.
Do. do. with Gilt Lines	" 154-8	Maroon Lines	" 96- 8.
Blue Line	" 80-4	Gilt Lines	" 171- 8.

BEST STONEWARE BREAKFAST SERVICES,

Consisting of 6 each Breakfast Cups and Saucers, Tea or Coffee Cups and Saucers and Plates 1 each Slop Basin, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, Milk Jug, and 10 and 12 inch Dishes; 1 each Butter Po and Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates. Patterns as Dinner Services and a variety of others.

Per set from Rs. 29-6 to Rs. 46-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FOR ELECTRO-PLATE.

A Handsome and Useful Assortment.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

MONSOON RATES,
FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.
APPLY TO
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.
PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
CAWNPORE.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.
CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.	Dhoties.	Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Doosuti.	Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.	Greatcoat Cloths.
T. Cloths.	Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.	Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Shirting.	"Jharun" Checks.	Superior Checked Serges.
Chowka.	Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.	Grey Army Flannel.
Dammer	Brown Army Blankets.	Floor Cloths. In neat designs and colours. Cretonnes. Fancy Prints.
Guzzee.	Followers' Blankets.	Drills, in all colours.
Kharwa.	Scarlet Bed Blankets.	Jhampanis Suits.
Tent Drills.	Horse Blankets.	Materials for Servants' Clothing.
Tent Sheeting.	Coolee and Ice Blankets.	
Indigo Press Cloths.		
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.	Turbans.	Good Conduct Badges.
Haversacks.	Turban Fringes.	Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Darries.	Newar.	Puttoo or Leg Bandages.
Kit Bags.	Gold Lace Chevrons.	

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.
Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

FRENCH COFFEE. A STRONG MELLOW COFFEE, Roasted and ground under London Customs' Supervision, Re. 1 per tin.
ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

MONSOON RATES.
From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.
ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,
Sampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.
STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

WATERPROOF COATS,
GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56" 58"
Rs. 36 38 40 42 44 46
Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 28 30 32 34 36
Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.
Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 10 11 12 13 14
Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13 0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Crown Buildings, 2[illegible]
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPARTMENT.

APPARTMENT with COMFORTABLE BOARD to be had in a pleasantly situated ungalow in Bellasis Road under the personal upervision of a lady. Terms Rs. 100 per month. Reference Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. LEWIS COYLE, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are required to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as attorneys to Mr. A. V. FRERE, the administrator in Bombay to the above estate, at our office, No. 73, Meadow Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 20th day of July 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON, Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED ourselves in Bombay as General Merchants and Machinery Agents. We are prepared to undertake the supply of any kind of Machinery and Stores at the cheapest cost, for our business relations are entirely confined to the Manufacturers only.

Arrangements have been made for the keeping of a good stock of Mill Stores. We are also prepared to buy and sell all Merchandize at a small commission both in India and England.

Soliciting the patronage of the Public.

G. SIROADKAR & Co., 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 21st July, 1887.

TO BE LET, two very Commodious and Airy Floors situated on the corner of Meadow Street and Rumman Street, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied Bungalow situated at Gowalia Tank Road. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st August 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, July 20.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company, Rampart Row, in the Fort of Bombay, the registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the first day of August 1887, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

(1)—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882."

(2)—"To appoint Liquidators for the above purpose and to fix their remuneration."

(3)—"That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be named 'The New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited,' with a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entere into between this Company, and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the se ond part, and the said intended new Company of the third part, and referred to in such Memorandum of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company."

"That the said form of Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said agreement referred to of the second part, and the New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, of the third part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated, in terms of the said form of Agreement and to carry the same into effect."

"That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorized and directed, pursuant to Section 201 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, to transfer and as sign the business, property, good will, cash and assets of this Company to the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rupees 500 each, fully paid up in the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, as aforesaid, or such other consideration as may be agreed on by the said Liquidators, all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly, shall and may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving."—Dated the 23rd day of July 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors, SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of the BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the centres or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic* force, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS acts upon the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power."

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formula, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHODIUS be administered so safely or effectually. Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bott

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Kaiser-I-Hind (s), from Sydney—arrived here yesterday.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Meduna (s), for Trieste; and Othello (s), Hall.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a hut at Matoonga, in the occupation of one Amroote Dewjee, a labourer, on Monday evening, which was completely burnt down to the ground within a short time. The origin of the fire is ascribed to the upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 12.

AN INSANE WOMAN.—A Goanese woman, aged about 40 years, name unknown, was taken up by the police at Reclaim Road, on Tuesday evening, at about half-past eight o'clock. She was found crying and throwing herself about on the road. As the woman appeared to be insane, she was taken to the insane cells at Mazagon and detained there under observation.

REPORTED THEFT.—A dhobie named Bhaova Raghoo, living at Dover Road, reported to the police the theft of a bundle of clothes, containing thirty-four pieces, valued at Rs. 93-5-11, from the verandah of his house some time during the night of the 18th instant. On police inquiries being made, it led to the recovery of 26 pieces of the stolen property, which were found lying some distance away from complainant's house.

A POULTRY THIEF.—Feroz Baraka, a Seedee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges, the one of stealing a hen, valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of Curreem Hoosenbux, living at the Two Tanks; and the other of having in his possession two other hens, valued Re 1, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The complainant in the first charge, finding his hen offered for sale at the Crawford Market by one Cannoo, a dealer in poultry, handed him over to the police. Cannoo then pointed out the accused, from whom he had purchased it. Accused was there upon sentenced to an accumulated term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.—At about 10 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, an explosion took place in the room of a chawl situated in Gilder Street, occupied by the owner of the chawl. This room, it appears, was shuttered and the doors and windows of the room securely fastened, the key of the room being in the possession of the owner. The chawl consisted of 180 different rooms, and the owner was in the habit of collecting all the articles of the tenants who left the building with out paying their rent, and keeping them in his own room, without ascertaining what the different boxes and bundles contained. In this manner he had two iron vessels containing some nails and a tin-box, which he never opened, and it was the contents of this box which suddenly exploded, throwing and displacing the tiles of the roof, and causing considerable alarm. Fortunately no persons were injured. The damage done to the chawl is estimated at Rs. 150.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Merwanjee Dorabjee, a carpenter living on the ground floor of a four-storied house, situated on the Thakordwar Road, occupied by several Parsee families, reported to the police, that on Tuesday night he locked his dining room and he and his wife retired to an adjoining room. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, his wife noticed a ladder placed against the dining room door. She informed her husband of this, and as he was about going to the door he saw a Parsee running away. It appears the thief got over an opening above the door, and after getting down on the other side placed a table against the door by which he got out when he found he was disturbed. A glass cupboard was found broken open in the dining room, and a tin cash box taken out and an attempt made to pick the lock, but hearing some person walking in the passage, the thief got out and made off with the box. The cash box is said to have contained Rs. 234. The complainant or his wife are unable to identify the Parsee they saw running away.

DEATH FROM ACUTE MANIA.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, touching the death of William James Rodrigues, recently a guard in the B.B. and C.I. Railway, aged 22 years, living at Lohar Street, Marine Lines, with a cousin named CHARLES MOORE. Deceased came to Bombay from Ahmedabad on the 10TH instant, and was brought to the house of Mr. Moore by a Mr. Peters, when deceased said he was suffering from sunstroke, that he had been ill for seven days, during which he did not have two hours' sleep, and that he had come to Bombay to be treated in the European General Hospital. On the following day, Mr. Moore went to the Assistant Traffic Manager's office of the Railway, who ordered the wages of the deceased to be paid, and he received Rs. 92-12. Mr. Moore then took the deceased to the European General Hospital and got him admitted, and paid Rs. 15 for in advance. Deceased was then very ill, and complained of severe pains in the head and stomach, and also of want of sleep. He was then rational and was not violent, and answered the questions put to him by the apothecary. On the same night, the 11th instant, with the permission of Dr. W. H. Burke, the acting Resident Surgeon of the hospital, deceased was removed to the D. T. Ward as he was disturbing the other patients. Deceased was very violent during that night, rushing up and down the room. On the following day, deceased did not answer rationally. On the 13th instant, he was still in the same state, which continued up to the morning of the 15th, when Dr. Burke brought Dr. Hojel to see him, when the two doctors agreed that the deceased was suffering from insanity. Dr. Burke then wrote to the Commissioner of Police to remove the deceased to the Lunatic Asylum, and he was taken there the same afternoon, where on examination by Dr. J. Parker, Superintendent of the Asylum, he was found to be suffering from acute mania and was treated accordingly. On the morning of the 18th instant there was no material change in the deceased, except that his pulse was very weak, and he was ordered nourishment, and had to be fed with a funnel and a spoon. He died at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th instant. There were abrasions on the forehead of the deceased, which were caused by his knocking his head against the wall in his room. There are no padded rooms in the Asylum, in which patients who are violent could be put in. Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, who examined the body of the deceased with the coroner's jury, said he found abrasions on the forehead, chin, elbows, knees, and shins of the deceased, which have been recently produced by coming in contact with hard substances, such as a cot or a wall. The left upper eyelid was also injured. There were no other external marks of violence on the body. From the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that the cause of death was acute mania. The death was not accelerated by the abrasions which were now on the body. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of William James Rodrigues was caused on or about the 19th July 188[illegible] by acute mania. The jury are of opinion that padded rooms should be provided in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba for cases of insanity accompanied by violence."

ANOTHER THEFT OF REGIMENTALS.—On the 16th instant, Lieutenant A. Tindall, R.A., missed from under his cot a box containing several regimental and other articles, valued at about Rs. 1,000.—*Poona Observer.*

MILITARY RECEPTION OF COLOURS.—By the G. I. P. train which arrived from Bombay at 5 p. m. on Tuesday, the old colours of the Durham Light Infantry, which had seen signal service in Persia and other fields, were brought down under a special escort. Colonel E. R. Coker, Commanding the Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Lee, Majors W. Gordon and W. W. James, Captain Rossetter, and a company of the Durham Light Infantry, with the regimental band, received the colours at the railway station. These relics of regimental reverence were brought to Poona in charge of Lieutenant W. J. Qualtrough, Quarter-master. There was a good mustering of the military and of sightseers on the railway platform and in the compound.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—It is regrettable that owing to the late heavy rains, a great deal of sickness is prevailing in Poona, especially in the city, where damp is somewhat uncomfortably retained for a prolonged period by the deep ruts caused by cart-wheels, &c., in the conveyance of heavy traffic to and fro. Dysentery, diarrhœa, fevers, coughs and colds, with all their concomitant evils, have been, of all other sicknesses, most prevalent; but if, as it is to be hoped, the present break in the weather continues, no doubt these ailments will be completely swept away by the otherwise exceedingly pleasant weather.—*Id.*

THE S. M. RAILWAY.—The Traffic Department of the Southern Mahratta Railway has given its attention to the irregularity of the passenger trains on the line. Special record, showing the time of arrival and departure of trains at all stations and giving the names of the guard in charge of each train and the station master on duty at the time, is to be prepared. It is generally understood that this record will affect the promotion and increase of pay of station masters and guards. Whether these steps will have the desired effect of making the trains go faster, or keep the time that the company has advertised in the time tables, is an open question.—*Bellary Times.*

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LECTURES IN HYDERABAD.—We are glad to learn that the rule prohibiting the delivery of lectures on religious and social subjects in the Hall of the Mahboob College was rescinded by the managing committee of the Institution at their meeting on Saturday last. The discussion of questions relating to the remarriage of Hindu widows in the Mahboob College, some two years ago, having caused a deal of unpleasantness, it wasthen resolved that the hall of the Institution should not be lent for lectures on social and religious subjects. Such a rule naturally made the hall unpopular, and lectures delivered in it became few and far between. The present managing committee having taken this into consideration, and confident that a rescision of the rule would be productive of nothing but good all round, have resolved that in future there be no restriction whatever placed upon the use of the hall by the public, except such as the secretary may deem expedient. We understand that this resolution is in accordance with the views of Colonel Ludlow, the President of the Committee, who has expressed himself as of opinion that discretionary power should be vested in the secretary alone with regard to the loan of the College Hall for public purposes.—*Deccan Times.*

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding. The following are extracts from the directors' report:—

The directors now submit their annual reports and audited accounts of the company for the period ended 31st May last. The number of policies issued was 381 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,05,63,301 as against 308 policies aggregating Rs. 90,19,115 during the previous year. The gross premia collected amounted to Rs. 95,176-14-9 as against Rs. 89,607-11-3 for last year. An additional sum of Rs. 1,659-2-4 was also collected by way of premia, but which, in accordance with the provisions of the company's articles of association, has been carried direct to the credit of Reserve Fund account. The only loss the company has sustained is one of Rs. 680, and which has been provided for as shown in the accounts. The balance at credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 1,39,350-3-10, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent (free of income-tax) on the paid up capital absorbing Rs. 60,000 be declared. That the sum of Rs. 25,829-5-7 be carried to reserve fund, which will then stand at Rs. 70,000. That the remainder balance, viz., Rs. 43,521-3-10 be carried forward to next year's account. The gross premia on policies current on 31st May amounted to Rs. 91,665-6-3, and the proportionate amount applicable to the year 1887-88 is Rs. 43,421-3-10 or after allowing for discounts and brokerages about Rs. 36,300. It will be observed that the volume of business done during the year under review, has been greater than that of any year since the company was formed, on considering the great competition that has existed since the suspension of the English tariff, thereby causing not only reductions in the rates of premia, but also an increase in the rates of discounts and brokerages, the result of the working of the past year may be regarded as satisfactory. Mr. Forbes had to proceed to Europe in January last, and the directors, in accordance with clause LVI. of the articles of association, nominated Mr. A. McLeggan to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Damodardas Tapidas both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted and confirmed. Out of the amount, at credit of profit and loss account, namely, Rs. 1,39,350-3-10, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared payable on and after Monday, the 1st prox., absorbing Rs. 60,000; and Rs. 25,829-5-7 were carried to the reserve fund; and the balance Rs. 43,520-14-3 was carried forward to next year's account after deducting Rs. 500 to be paid as bonus to the office establishment. The retiring directors, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, were re-elected. The best thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the chairman, directors secretaries, and managers, for their successful management of the business of the company during the past year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE [illegible] ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the company's office, 79 Meadows Street, to receive the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886, and to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration. Mr. F. Y. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, presided. The following was the report of the directors:—

The statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886 is now submitted. We very much regret to report the death of Mr. A. W. Forde, late chairman of the company. He was the chief promoter of the company, and had always taken a keen interest in its welfare since its commencement up to the time of his death. The plots and loss account for the last year shows, we regret to say, a loss of Rs. 592-14-7, which is due to a falling-off in revenue. It is anticipated that next year's balance sheet will show a more favourable result, inasmuch as there will be no office rent payable in Bombay. The lease from Government to the company has not yet been executed, but its completion is expected at an early date.

Resolutions were passed adopting the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886; and appointing Mr. E. G. Cabral auditor of the company's accounts for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 25. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE CASSINATH CHINTOBA.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order. Mr. Starling, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of vexatious defence made by the insolvent in a suit in the Small Causes Court filed against him and his brother in respect of a house situated in Lohar Chawl. After some discussion, the application was refused with costs.

RE AHMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.—Mr. Dhairyavan moved for an extension of the time for the hearing of a rule *nisi*, granted on the 18th May last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not attend regularly at the office of the Official Assignee to assist in the making up his accounts. The learned counsel also asked for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. His Lordship granted the application, adjourning the hearing of the rule *nisi* till the 21st September, and extending the interim order till the third Wednesday in October.

RE CRISHNARAO RAMCHUNDER AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvents, and to serve notices to the creditors. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE CALYAN MEGHJEE AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, said that his clients had filed a joint petition and schedule, but that although they were connected in business, they did not trade in partnership. Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, remarked that the filing of the joint petition and schedule was contrary to the rules and practice of the Court. His Lordship dismissed the joint petition with costs, leave being granted to the insolvents to file a separate petition and schedule.

RE ALIBHOY CADUBHOY.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of a creditor, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition for a month, as the principal partner of his clients firm was absent from Bombay. The insolvent consenting, the hearing was adjourned for a month.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Esufali Alibhoy Bora; Ballajee Narayen Mungi; Nowroz bin Assad Shirajee Hajee Mogul; Rowjee Bhewa Kanase and others; Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy Cursetjee; Jethha Gopaljee Thacker; Gunojee Darkojee Cursetjee; Fazal Kherookhan Pathan and others; Vunjee Dadabhoy Nasavunsee; Cowasjee Morwanjee Cooper; Jamsetjee Valjee Janki, woman; Cursetjee Parpia, and Goolam Hoosein Videli.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1887-88:—

	In July, 1887.	In June, 1887.	
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	32,35,000	14,83,400	67,08,400
Actual	50,9[illegible],300	19,99,050	70,98,150
Better than Estimate	....	5,0[illegible],250	3,79,750
Worse than Estimate	1,20,500	....	....

FOUR SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND THREE MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	End of July, 1887.	End of June, 1887.	
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	2,05,00,000	50,50,200	2,55,50,200
Actual	2,01,41,300	43,49,800	2,47,91,100
Better than Estimate	....	....	....
Worse than Estimate	4,58,700	7,00,400	11,56,100

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following is the report of the committee for the half-year ending 30th June, to be submitted to the general meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Thursday, the 4th day of August.

The total number members of the Gymkhana is 636, of whom 254 were resident on 30th June 1887, and 3 golf playing members; 44 new members have been enrolled during the past half-year.

At the half-yearly general meeting held on 9th February last, the committee of the year was elected by ballot, as follows:—The Honorable Lyttelton H. Bayley, president; C. M. H. Merriman, Esq., joint honorary secretary and treasurer; Mr. V. K. Kingcome, joint honorary secretary; Mr. F. Ward, tennis secretary; Mr. J. Hutton, bowls secretary; Mr. L. Penny; cricket secretary; Mr. F. F. McCartie, lawn tennis secretary; Mr. E. L. Barton, polo secretary; Mr. B. B. Russell, R. E. racquets secretary; Col. W. Merriman, R. E. Mr. R. S. Campbell, Mr. Allan Arthur, and Mr. F. C. Macrae Esq.—additional members.

The following changes have taken place during the half-year:—Mr. L. Penny, as acting joint honorary secretary and treasurer, in place of Mr. C. M. H. Merriman; Mr. H. C. Burder, as polo secretary, in place of Mr. E. L. Barton; Mr. H. B. Thurburn, as racquets secretary, in place of Mr. B. B. Russell. Col. Merriman, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Campbell having left Bombay, their places have been taken by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Capt. Challenor, and Mr. C. M. H. Merriman.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—It was with much regret the committee felt compelled to postpone the annual sports *sine die*, in consequence of the indifferent support accorded by members and others, and paucity of entries. The Mile Lawyers' Challenge Cup, the Steeplechase (Civilians') Challenge Cup, and the Young Cup are in the meanwhile retained by Mr. C. F. Minchin (1st Punjab Cavalry), and the 120 Yards Hurdles Challenge Cup, by Mr. E. Gamble.

SKY RACES.—With the kind permission of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, Sky Races were held on the Mahaluxmi Race Course on 8th February, 2nd and 5th March 1887, with great success, under the secretaryships of Messrs. Pease and Arthur.

LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn Tennis, if anything, has increased in popularity during the past half-year. The usual handicaps for doubles and singles were played off early in January, and resulted in Messrs. Rathbone and Murray winning the former, and Mr. Ward the latter. The Marryat Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup which followed was own by Mr. Nicholson after some closely contested ties, and the open Challenge Doubles and Singles for which the Gymkhana presented Cups, were won by Messrs. Ward and Nicholson (Ladies' Gymkhana), and Mr. E. F. Nicholson, who in most brilliant form, thus won three out of the five events. Some of the courts, especially the inner ones, are showing signs of wear, and some small expenditure will be necessary for their repair.

RACQUETS.—The Court has been fairly well attended during the past half-year. The continued absence of Merwanjee, the marker, is to be regretted, but it is hoped he will be well enough to resume work during the rains. The single racquets tournament will be played off during the polo tournament and it is hoped entries will be received from up-country as well as Bombay.

BOATING.—The raft was fairly well used up to the monsoon, when it was removed as usual to Mazagon. It is proposed to get up a four for the Poona Regatta, and we hope for the same success as last year.

POLO.—Polo has been played with tolerable regularity during the hot season, and though the committee regret the temporary absence of many prominent players, they have every reason to hope that others will be found to fill their places. A very important change has recently been resolved upon as to the height of ponies for the next tournament, viz., a limit of 13-3, no allowance being made for shoes, and every pony to be measured and passed before being allowed to play. Several teams have already expressed their intention of entering for the tournament, which is fixed for some time in September.

CRICKET.—Cricket has begun, and judging from the attendance at the nets, there is a fair prospect of a successful season. The usual matches have been arranged, and ground bowlers engaged.

BOWLS.—The Green is well attended, and the game appears to be growing in popularity. A statement of assets and liabilities and balance sheet for the half-year are attached.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

[illegible] of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th July:—

Submitted letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 2nd November, asking the Trustees to make over free of charge 417·56 square yards of land at Apollo Reclamation to enable the Municipality to carry out a system of sewerage extending from the head of the Apollo Bunder to the site of the present public latrine on Apollo Reclamation, and thence via the public road in front of the Sailors' Home to a point in Apollo Street, where it will join the Municipal sewer.

Submitted letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 1st February, inquiring how it is proposed to deal with the sewage of Apollo Bunder at the latrine site on Apollo Reclamation, and pointing out that the Trustees' tenants might have a claim against them in the event of their being parties to any scheme which would increase the nuisance already caused by the latrine; also inquiring whether there is any idea of using the latrine site under reference as a pumping station for sewage from other than Port Trust lands.

Submitted reply from Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 7th May, stating that it is intended to pump the sewage of Apollo Bunder and of the neighbouring properties into an extension of the Fort system of pipe sewer by means of a pumping engine on Apollo Reclamation, and that the scheme is so designed as to admit of its extension in the future for the drainage of Colaba. The Commissioner states that the proposed scheme appears to him to be the only feasible one, and that if the Port Trust refuse the land, the Apollo Bunder buildings and Colaba will be left without drainage.

Submitted report by Trustees' Engineer, dated 16th May, stating that the Municipality are not dependent on the Trustees, for a site for a pumping station for Colaba sewage, and suggesting alternatives.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to make a site available for a pumping station as proposed, and the reasons therefor should be explained.

Submitted correspondence ending with Municipal Commissioner's letter, dated 14th May, on the requirements of the Municipality with regard to the roads west of Malet Bunder and east of Frere Road, yet to be made over to the Municipality.

Submitted report by the Engineer, dated 30th June, stating that the approximate annual expenditure on the roads coloured pink, on plan No. 2498 B6, is Rs. 1,536; also submitting estimate showing that it will cost Rs. 7,103 to put the portions of the roads referred to in the condition required for transfer to the Municipality.

Resolution.—The works, estimated to cost Rs. 7,103, are sanctioned, and should be carried out as soon as practicable, when the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to take over the roads thus completed.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 9th July, suggesting that for the present the construction of transit shed sanctioned for the "Island," situated between Prince's Dock and dock extension, entrances, and to east of "communication passage," be postponed, and that instead thereof a transit shed be constructed at the west end of the south wharf of the dock extension, and giving reasons for the same.

Read minutes by member of Dock Committee agreeing with the chairman.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Dock Committee are approved, and should be acted upon.

Read memo. from Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 13th July, forwarding copy of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4213, dated 7th July, and requesting if the Trustees have no objection that an officer of the Trust may be nominated to represent the Pilot Service on the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission which is about to sit in Bombay.

Read minutes by members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The position of the Pilot Service at Bombay, which is not a department of Government, or under Government control, should be explained to Government, and intimation given that as the request has apparently been made made under a wrong impression, the Trustees do not propose to nominate an officer.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Statement showing that Rs. 817 were collected by the Traffic Department on account of Municipality for toll on carts at Mahim and Sion Causeways during June.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For 2 weeks ending 13th July 1887.	For 2 weeks ending 13th July 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	35	31
,, out of ,,	47	44
,, transported	3	3
,, attended to	5	5

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For 2 weeks ending 13th July 1887.	For 2 weeks ending 13th July 1886.
Vessels entered	26	25
,, left	27	30
,, remaining in dock	30	29

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission resumed their enquiry at the Secretariat yesterday, Sir Charles Turner presiding.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inquiry into the working of the Department was the first business of the day.

Dr. Turnbull, late Inspector-General of Jails, was the first witness called. He said he was appointed District Superintendent of Jails in 1881 and he acted in that capacity for two years. There was only one Central Jail in Bombay, and the superintendent was also in medical charge of the jail. The superintendents of the twelve district jails held their appointments *ex-officio*. The limit of imprisonment in the districts jails was, he believed, seven years. In his opinion it was desirable that the Central Jail should be under the charge of a medical officer.

The President here remarked that the Commission were considering the larger employment of natives, and therefore he desired to know whether he was necessarily a European or whether the fact of his being a European was quite accidental.

Dr. Turnbull replied that it was essential that the superintendents should be medical officers. The medical officers who were thus appointed were generally members of the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and now some of the native gentlemen were members of that service. He considered that European superintendents should be appointed where there were European prisoners. A European Superintendent was requisite in the House of Correction because there were a number of European sailors there, but in regard to the Common Jail he thought that the appointment might perhaps be held by a native, but of course a great deal depended on the qualification of the natives. The two jails should be amalgamated, as they were close together. As to the resident superintendent of the district jails, he pointed out that one Parsee had been appointed to one of the posts. There was also a Parsee superintendent of one of the "gangs," who was a member of the Uncovenanted Medical Service. The full strength of the gang of which he had charge was 600 prisoners, but the full strength was rarily kept up.

The President: It has been said that natives are not able to command large bodies of men, but this has been repudiated. What is your opinion of the matter?

Dr. Turnbull, answering the question, observed that the gang, commanded by the Parsee referred to, was situated in a desert, and it would be impossible for him to manage the men without the assistance of a large police guard, as the prisoners were most difficult to manage.

The President: There is one jailer in the Central Jail, who is a domiciled European. What do you say about this?

Dr. Turnbull: While there are Europeans there I think a European jailer should be employed.

The President: I also see that there are three European warders in the Central Jail. Do you think this is necessary?

Dr. Turnbull: As I said before, I think that where there are European prisoners there should be European officers.

The President: What is your experience of the different races as jailers?

Dr. Turnbull: Well, for my own part, I like a Parsee or a Mahomedan.

The President: Why?

Dr. Turnbull: I think there is more firmness about them. When a clerkship is concerned I prefer a Hindu.

Kazi Shahbuddin: You said it was necessary to have a European jailor at the Central Jail on account of the number of Europeans there, how can you give me the average number of Europeans incarcerated there?

Dr. Turnbull: There are fewer there now than formerly, but some of the men are most difficult to manage, Europeans can hardly manage them; they have to be tied up.

Mr. Ganesh Sadashiv Bhide, jailor of the Nasik jail, was next examined and deposed that he entered the department in 1871 and was now receiving Rs. 60 per month. He was quite satisfied with the present system of promotion. He was, however, in favour of native jailers being tried as superintendents.

Mr. Willis, Superintendent of the Tanna Jail, in his examination stated that it was desirable to combine the office of superintendent and medical officer. He did not thing native jailers did their work as satisfactorily as Europeans. They were not sufficiently strong minded. He, however, believed that Mahomedans made better jailers than other natives, that was, if they were sufficiently educated.

Kazi Shahbudin: Have you anything to say in regard to the present system of making appointments and giving promotion?

Mr. Willis: No.

Kazi Shahbudin: Who appoints superintendents and jailors?

Mr. Willis: The former are appointed by Government and the latter by the Inspector General.

General of the merits of the different candidates?

Mr. Willis: He forms his judgment from reports which he receives from the superintendents.

Kazi Shahbudin: Has he no personal knowledge?

Mr. Willis: I do not think so; but he visits the jails periodically, and therefore has an opportunit of witnessing the work done by the officers.

Surgeon-Major Greeney said, the offices of superintendent and medical officer should be combined, as the combination would result in economy and prevent friction, which might occur if the offices were held by two different individuals. He preferred European superintendents because they were more firm and reliable than natives, and further because they were better able to manage prisoners undergoing long terms of imprisonment as they were generally very desperate. As to the supervision of inside labour he considered that if a Parsee was well versed in the language spoken by the prisoners he would be as good as supervisor as a native.

This was the whole of the evidence on behalf of the Jail Department.

THE MINT.

Evidence was next taken in connection with the working of the mint. Mr. H. Couldrey, of the Assay Department, was examined and made the following statement. I joined the Assay Department in 1861 as second assistant, and in 1873 I was appointed head assistant.

The point on which I desire to offer evidence is that the Uncovenanted Assistants in the Assay Department can perform efficiently, and to the satisfaction of Government, the duties of the appointments from which they are now practically excluded by the Resolution of Government, No. 124, dated 12th May 1876.

It cannot but be admitted that officers of 26 and 14 years' experience, who are repeatedly called upon to instruct probationers for the higher grades in the Assay office, must be qualified to perform the work which they are able to teach others, and if a six months' course of study (the time allowed by Government) under their instruction is sufficient to qualify candidates for the position of the Deputy Assay Master, surely the assistants who have been in the department for years, and are familiar with all its workings, and have taught the candidates all they know on the subject of Assay, have very strong claims, and it comes, therefore, as a great hardship, and is most discouraging to be superseded by men who are probably not as many years' old as an assistant is years in the department, only because the assistant is a member of the Uncovenanted Service. Had Uncovenanted officers been proved unfit for the higher posts in the Assay Department after a fair trial, there would not have been a grievance, but the fact stands out that the only Uncovenated officer admitted into the department has fully justified the selection made appointing him. I submit that long, faithful and efficient service on the part of Uncovenanted assistants should have prior claims to promotion, especially as the training in the department is really and truly technical and scientific one, and there does not appear to be any reason why the higher appointment in the department should be held by commissioned, military and medical officers, when in no country in the world that I am aware of are similar appointments reserved exclusively for commissioned officers. Probationers, after passing the departmental examination, are eligible for employment as Deputy Assay Masters, and may be employed in the department for a period not exceeding twelve months without a home certificate. During the past four years four probationers have been employed in the Bombay Assay office alone at a cost of about Rs. 12,000, three of whom have passed the departmental examination, but, judging from present appearances, are never likely to enter the department on the permanent list. The last probationer, a medical officer, drew Rs. 900 a month and Rs. 75 house allowance, but did not complete more than half his course as the exigencies of the service required his return to his substantive appointment, so that in his case nearly Rs. 3,000 have been absolutely wasted. Moreover, although a probationer may pass his examination he may be declared unfitted for the department, not from any want of ability, but simply because the Assay Master in the confidential report called for by the Government of India reports unfavourably of him. I therefore submit that the present system of recruiting the department is unnecessary and extravagant. That the employment of Uncovenanted officers in the higher grades of the Assay Department will not be detrimental to the interests of Government and the public has been established by the Assay Master's report, No. 11, of the 21st April last, addressed to you, from which I have been allowed to make the following extracts:—"The two assistants are Europeans of the Uncovenanted Service and are not gazetted officers, but are appointed by the Assay Master. There being only two appointments a vacancy rarely occurs. For example, my senior assistant is in his twenty-seventh year of service, and my second assistant has completed sixteen years. The Assay Master on first appointing men to such positions has to be guided by the qualifications necessary for such posts as I show further on, of very considerable responsibility and requiring peculiar technical and special knowledge in the holders. The men must be of high character, so that they can be implicitly trusted and from the nature of the work required to have had a sound education and to possess certain scientific knowledge, including a knowledge of chemistry and metallurgy, and be men who will not be satisfied with mere fact of having obtained an appointment and thus carry on the daily routine portion of it regularly without further interests, but who will be men anxious to advance in scientific knowledge and take a keen intellectual interest in the various scientific and metallurgical questions that arise at different times.

* * * * * * *

It must be evident from what I have shown above to be the nature of the work carried on by the department, how very important the work is that the assistants have to perform, and what great responsibility is attached to their posts. The carrying out of the various processes required by the Assay Master in the laboratory falls to their hands and requires special scientific knowledge and training; questions requiring the utmost care, forethought, and delicacy of treatment depend on them, a mistake might be of great moment, not only to the Assay Master, but to the Government or public. Again, receiving as they do the various precious articles and specimens brought for assay, being as they are in a position of trust in matters in which the interests of the very men who present these things are seriously involved, a position in which with the knowledge possessed they would be able very seriously to affect results. I say considering all this it is evident that should one of the assistants be anything but a perfectly upright, straightforward man and above temptation, the consequences would be very serious. It is, therefore, most important that the assistants should be men who have had a sound education, who possess special chemical and metallurgical knowledge, and who hold such a character as an Assay Master can fearlessly, confidently and implicitly trust them.

* * * * * * *

I have already mentioned the peculiar technical knowledge required on the part of the assistants. The enormous amount of laboratory work and the furnace work left in their hands, and the implicit trust the Assay Master has to repose in them. When it is remembered what infinitesimal samples we deal with, that we work even in gold and silver to the two thousandth part of a grain, that in valuing large amounts the smallest mistake may effect the result to thousands of rupees, and that in many cases infinitely greater sums and even matters in commerce of vital importance are concerned, and when it is remembered that should any process be tampered with in any intermediate stage by a man who is up in the work as an assistant should be, the consequences would be most serious to Government, the public or individuals. I say when the nature of the work is thus fairly considered, the responsibility these men have is very great, and that posts are those of great trust. It is apparent from the above that the most important work of the department, (such as analyses, assays of ore, &c.) is entrusted to and performed by the assistants, and it can, therefore, hardly be fair that the man possessing the qualifications necessary to discharge such duties and having served the Government in the department for so many years should notwithstanding repeated appeals made on their behalf by different Assay masters receive salaries less than those of second class engineers in the Mint, and considerably less than half of the salaries drawn by men holding corresponding appointments in the Mint Master's office. In almost every other department of the Government service, for example, the Post Office, Secretariat, Accountant-General's, Public Works (Accounts Branch), &c., ministerial officers are as a rule paid for meritorious and efficient service promoted to gazetted appointments, and consequently to salaries infinitely higher than those drawn by the assistants in the Assay Office. In conclusion, I would like to add that assistants who have served a lifetime in the Assay Department are completely handicapped in the race for life, as the very nature of their duties unfits them in a great measure for employment in other departments, and they are, therefore, deserving of every consideration on the part of Government.

In reply to questions by the President, Mr. Couldery said under the rules of 1884 only one gentleman at present in the department—the Officiating Deputy Assay Master at Calcutta—had qualified himself. When mints intended for coinage purposes reached the Assay Office the whole bars of the metal were melted and a quantity of it was afterwards assayed. One country had sent silver which contained a large proportion of iron; but with the system of testing now in operation it was impossible for a fraud of this kind to go undetected. He only objected to the rules of 1884, because they practically prevented uncovenanted officers obtaining appointments in the higher grades of the department. It was quite necessary for a man to go to England and pass the examination at the Royal School of Mines, before he could take the position of Deputy Assay Master. He had, however, known a man to come from England with a certificate of qualification and take a place as a probationer in the Assay Department, and not knowing anything about the duties he was expected to carry out, had to be instructed by other persons in the department.

In reply to Mr. Shahbuddin, witness said every possible precaution was taken by the department against fraud.

Mr. Shahbuddin: Dou you see any objection to the engagement of natives if they are duly qualified?

Mr. Couldrey: That would be a question for the Assay Master.

Mr. Shahbuddin: What is your own opinion?

Mr. Couldrey: Well, as far as my experience goes, I do not think a native possesses the necessary qualification. But, should he possess it I do not see what objection there would be to his holding an appointment. There was a native in the Assay Department some time ago, but the manner in which he discharged his duties was not satisfactory.

Mr. Shahbuddin: Do you infer from this that the natives as a class are not capable of taking these appointments? Do you mean to say that the necessary qualifications cannot be attained by natives?

Mr. Couldrey: I do not think natives can perform the duties, as the training for the performance of those duties is of a peculiar character. A native may learn the theory of the system, but he is not successful when that theory is put into practice.

Major Martin, Assay Master, was next examined.

The President: Can you tell us why an Assay Master should be a covenanted officer?

Major Martin: The Government of India wished to raise the standard of the Assay Master, and as a means of doing so they decided to get people out from England to hold that office and make them covenanted officers.

The President: Why do you consider it necessary that an Assay Master should be a gentleman of social standing?

Major Martin: Because his duties are of a responsible nature. He has to act as referee between the public and the Government and the Banks and the Mint. He also has charge of matters which have to be reported upon to the Banks.

Mr. Couldery (interrupting): Social status depends entirely upon a man's salary. Any man with a salary of Rs. 2,250 a month at once gains a social standing.

Mr. Shahbuddin: Do you think a native would be able to do the technical work of the department?

Major Martin: He might do it, if he was supervised. They would not do as assistants, if and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that. I should be doing wrong in advising Government to employ natives in this capacity. They would by reason of their position be brought into contact with merchants and other, and certain temptations would be placed in their way which I am afraid they could not resist. I cannot say whether they would be fit to act as Assay Masters, but I do not think there is any native in India who has received such a course of education or instruction as would qualify him for that appointment.

Major General J. H. White, R.E., Master of the Mint, replying to questions asked by the President and Mr. Shahbuddin, said it was true that in the department at Calcutta one of the engravers was paid a far higher salary than the engraver attached to the Assay Department in Bombay. The engraver in Calcutta was an Italian Count and did very skilful work, while the engraver in Bombay was a very good man, and did all that was required of him in most satisfactory manner, but he did not possess that skill possed by

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 608 of 1877.

RUTTONJEE DOSABHOY BAXTERNA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... *Plaintiff* of.
DADABHOY DOSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Masson in Bombay aforesaid, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Khursedbai, widow of the late Dosabhoy Eduljee Baxterna, deceased ..... *Defendant.*

Pursuant to directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of March, 1886, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, on the premises hereafter mentioned, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. under the joint directions of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, and Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Ruttonjee Dosabhoy Baxterna and of the abovenamed defendant Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxterna, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or building thereon, situate in Medows Street (on the east side, and in Rampart Row on the west side, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of, Fort, containing by admeasurement 365 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's No. 8, Collector's new No. 4870, old Survey No. 1,382, and new Survey No 9466 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Medows Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by Rampart Row aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Hydenally Cassumjee Borah, and on or towards the south by the office of the Paper Currency Department, and which messuage and building was formerly occupied by Mr. C. Monneville as the Times of India and in occupation of Mr. C. Marcks as a monthly tenant subject to the same terms as those contained in the lease to Mr. C. Monneville and is now known as the Temple Bar.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant, in Rampart Row, Fort. Printed copies of Particulars and conditions of sale are ready, and can be obtained from the Auctioneers or from the attorney's to the parties.—Dated this 20th day of June 1887.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, July 21 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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Sole Agents in India for the
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

A FURTHER rise of 1-16d. in Bar Silver to 44½d. per oz., the result of, and in sympathy with, the upward tendency in Sterling Exchange on this side, has induced an improvement of ¼ in Indian Securities, both Sterling and Rupee. With these exceptions however stocks come unchanged, Consols being still 101½, French Rentes 109½.

In Mincing Lane Coffee is firm and at 95s. is 1s. per cwt. dearer. Seeds, as quoted by Reuter, are without alteration of any kind, but private advices report business in Bombay qualities impracticable. Wheat in Liverpool is again reduced 2d. in No. 1 Soft White and 1d. per cental in No. 2. The Liverpool E. I. Wool Sales opened yesterday with 20,000 bales catalogued. A fair demand is manifested, but there is no change in prices to report.

COTTON on the other side seems to be rather better again. In Liverpool yesterday the tone at the close was steady except for Surats which were dull, and the sales only 500 bales out of an estimated total of 10,000. Spot prices remain unchanged, but American Cotton to arrive exhibits an advance of 1-16d. in July to September deliveries, and 3-64d. per lb. in later positions. From New York ready Cotton comes unaltered at 10 5-16 cents, but November Futures are quoted 5 points higher, at 9·51 cents. per lb.

The market for the staple here to-day has been very quiet. Not only are exporters more than indifferent about buying, but the local Mills seem to have satisfied their wants for the moment. We hear of 200 bales Wudwhan having been taken up at Rs. 190 to Rs. 195, 100 bales Vingorla at Rs. 159 to Rs. 160, and 100 bales Bengals at Rs. 149 to Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT is quite depressed. For Hard Red extravagant prices are being paid for small parcels to complete shipments, but for other qualities, there are simply no buyers. The following are nominal prices:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-6-3	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-5-3	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-5	,,
Hard Yellow, 63 per cent	,, 4-9-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-4	,,
Hard Red.	,, 4-11	,,

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	606	bales.
Wheat	5,355	cwts.
Linseed	1,302	,,
Rapeseed	1,302	,,
Gingelly	1,355	,,

FREIGHTS in the matter of actual engagements have been almost a blank to-day. Quotations are nominally the same as before 18s. 9d. to £1, but where steamers want cargo very low rates have to be accepted. The Rubattino steamers are declining to take cargo for Sicily, owing to the prevalence of Cholera there.

EXCHANGE.—The advice of extra allotments of Council Drafts having been made in London yesterday on Calcutta at 1s. 4 16-16d. for 5 lakhs, and 1s. 4 31-32d. for another 5 lakhs, prepared the way for increased firmness, and rates were early in the day advanced 1-16d. At one time Bank demand for the mail was done at 1s. 5d., and telegraphic up to the end of the year and even into January was dealt in at 1s. 4 31-32d. Even at this comparatively high figure the demand from private remitters was by no means active, but the Banks operated with each other and a fair business was thus done. During the afternoon the top figures could not be obtained, but this was owing to the usual abstention from business owing to Council Draft day, and not from any lack of firmness on the part of sellers. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-8d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·80½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at Rs. 97⅞ for Fours, and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—With the exception of Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are still tending dearer owing to the reports of higher prices of Yarns in China, our quotations are unchanged, and we

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ex.	772½
Bank of Bengal	64,000	500	all	10 do.	500 x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	260
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	16,000	4	4	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	402
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		200			

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IN
DRESS MATERIALS ! !
AND
MILLINERY ! !

LADIES who are anxious to get an idea of the SEASON'S FASHIONS cannot do better than pay a visit to

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EAST STREET,
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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—July 20, at Karachi, of typhoid fever, Alfred Frier, youngest son of Surgeon-Major Anderson, of Bombay, aged 22 years 4 months. Deeply regretted. (By telegram.)
REILLY—July 18, at Deolali, suddenly, Edmund George Reilly, Captain, 17th Regt. Bo. Infy., aged 36.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LUKIS—July 16, at Jhansi, the wife of Surgeon C. P. Lukis, I.M.S., of twin sons.
MACPHERSON—July 17, at Shetman's Gardens Nungumbaukum, the wife of Captain D Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALBEDYHLL—July 15, at Ootacamund, of acute pneumonia, Caroline Amelia, eldest daughter of the late C. C. Albedyhll, Esq., of Cochin, Malabar Coast, aged 32 years.
HALLIGAN—July 9, in the Jhansi District, of cholera, John Halligan, Inspector, Kalpi-Jhansi Railway, aged 52 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

THE movement which has so strongly set in in Calcutta for the registration of medical practitioners is by no means confined to that city. At various times during the past two years the question has been discussed by both the Medical Societies in Bombay, the discussion being in great part an echo of the appeal that was made to Government in 1880 to legislate upon the subject. Seven years ago the need for legislation was brought before the Grant Medical Society with no little urgency by Dr. Blanc and Dr. Henry Cook. A special committee was formed to draft proposals, and the result was a careful examination of the English Act, and the drafting of the basis of a Bill embodying so many of the provisions of that measure as were deemed applicable to the necessities of Bombay. This, and nothing more, came of the discussion at the time. The local Government were approached on the subject, but they declined to legislate upon it then, their belief being that any interference with the operations of the unqualified medical practitioners might press unduly upon the poor, and that at all events until the number of qualified medical men had increased it would be better not to deal with the question. We suppose that a Government in search of an apology for letting things alone could at any time find it in this presentation of the case. But neither in Bombay nor at the seat of the Supreme Government should we expect such an answer to a reiteration of the request that was tendered to Sir James Fergusson seven years ago. It would not be so easy now as it was then to allege that the supply of medical aid to the poor would be restricted by the passing of a Medical Registration Act. There are now more than two hundred and fifty qualified men in Bombay, not all of whom are so overburdened with their professional work that they could not relieve a few of the unqualified of some of their opportunities of doing mischief. We know of one street in the Fort, not a hundred yards long, in which there are twelve L. M. and S. practitioners, and of another scarcely longer in which there are fourteen. So that the Government if they look carefully into that branch of the question, will scarcely find a justification for letting things alone in any real danger lest the passing of a Registration Act should make medical relief less accessible to the poor than it now is. As a matter of fact the poor would not be ill-provided for if they were left to the care of the relatively more [illegible] and it with a threat of proceedings within twenty-four hours. We in our turn were asked to hand over the manuscript of the letter; but we did not consider it would be chivalrous to hand up the document as the means of saving ourselves from pains and penalties, which the hardly pressed Rukhmabai and her aged grandfather would then have to bear as best they could. The objection which we had to take to that course may be deemed sentimental, but we have a conviction that in publishing the letter we fulfilled a duty to the public, to our correspondent, and to ourselves, which will prove to be within the well-understood limits of the law. Mr. Hemming's assertion that Rukhmabai's letter emanated from, or was drawn up by the ladies and gentlemen of the Rukhmabai Committee, is absolutely without foundation in fact.

THE teaching of history, religious and profane, is at one with that of modern sanitary science, that the true method of dealing with leprosy, and freeing mankind of that worst of plagues, is to segregate lepers and keep them apart from the population. The Bombay Government have just published in the official *Gazette*, observations by Dr. Vandyke Carter on the prevention of leprosy by segregation of the affected. Dr. Carter gives, from a report made to the Norwegian Government by Dr. Hausen, Director of the Norse Leper Department, the latest results arrived at in dealing with this pest, which still lingers in that remote part of Europe. In exact proportion to the extent to which the system of isolation has been carried out, the disease has been diminished. The number of lepers was reduced from 2,863 in 1856, to 1,322 in 1880. Of these 617 were segregated in the Government Asylum, while 965 were in their own homes. Want of funds interfered with the usefulness of the Asylum; otherwise one-half of the victims of leprosy would be now segregated. But it is satisfactory to know that there is a steady diminution in the number of cases treated in private houses; they are now one-third less than they were a few years before. In twenty-nine years the lepers dwelling at home have been reduced from nearly three thousand to a little over six hundred. This rate of decline leads to the conclusion that in the course of three generations leprosy may be eliminated from a country, if the proper measures be taken and persevered with. There is a salutary provision of Norwegian law in force for the last two years, that the authorities may notify to lepers who continue to reside at home, that if they do not take due care not to spread the infection, they will be removed to the Asylum. The people themselves, especially the peasantry, are instructed as to the precautions to be taken, and their co-operation is obtained in the carrying out of sanitary regulations. It is to be noted that the Norwegian medical men, who for a time believed that the disease was hereditary, and that it might be stamped out by preventing marriage, now consider that the disease may be propagated by contagion, and that the segregation must be as far as practicable complete. Dr. Carter rightly considers that the example of Norway furnishes for India an encouragement and a warning. In India the leprosy which prevails exceeds that of many Norways. There is now no reason to doubt that at least one form of leprosy is contagious, and cases are known in which healthy persons in close and prolonged intimacy with lepers have taken the disease. Seeing that there is a lazar house in the midst of the most populous part of Bombay, which every morning sends forth some hundreds of unfortunates suffering the most loathsome forms of the fell malady, into the streets to beg alms of the passers-by whom they waylay and beset, it is high time that the attention of the public and of the Municipality should be directed to this undoubted danger to the health of the community.

As will be seen by a report of the proceedings in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, a criminal information was filed yesterday by the uncle of Dadaji, the plaintiff in the Restitution of Conjugal Rights Case, against Rukhmabai, and her grandfather, the Rao Bahadur Hurrichund Yadowjee, for libel. A similar process was instituted against Mr. Grattan Geary, for having published the alleged libel in an issue of this paper. We have no intention of discussing the subject of the plaint preferred by Mr. Hemming on the part of the applicant. But it may be as well to mention that the letter which is complained of was the reply of Rukhmabai to a pamphlet published under the name of Dadaji, who claims her as his wife. That pamphlet made many serious allegations against herself and her mother and her grandfather. The charges were published in the columns of a contemporary and were circulated broadcast in Bombay. It was deemed necessary that they should be rebutted. Rukhmabai after two months' delay appears to have complied, somewhat reluctantly, with the representations of her friends that she should meet the allegations, by categorically denying such of those as were unfounded. When the letter was written it was forwarded to this paper for insertion. We deemed it right that her side of the case should be set side by side with that given to the world by the plaintiff in the marital rights case. We therefore sent a proof of the letter to our contemporary, an act of professional courtesy, which was requited by the surrender of the said proof, without any communication with any the moment Mr. Hem-

We learn that Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice leaves Bombay in October next, on leave of absence for four months. His Lordship intends, it is believed, to go on a tour through Mysore, Kashmir and Kashmere in company with Sir Max will Melvill. During Sir Charles's absence, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will act as Chief Justice.

From telegraphic intelligence received from China yesterday, we learn that the total number of bales of Indian yarn sold during the previous week amounted to about 5,000, exclusive of Bombay being quoted at Rs. 250 per 100 dallons.

A CORRECT List of the electors of Bombay has been issued as a supplement to the *Bombay Municipal Record* for July.

THE many friends of Senor O. S. Pedder will be glad to hear that he has been nominated by the Queen Regent of Spain a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the deputation of two Hyderabadis to that Presidency to learn administrative work.

IN connection with the investigations of the Public Service Commission, it is stated that the Government of India has suggested to the Local Governments the advisability of consolidating the positions in their legal establishments. Separate appointments have been indicated, in the case at least of Bengal, as being not altogether desirable. One of these is the office of Standing Counsel, and another is that of the Legal Remembrancer, or his Deputy. Other reductions have also been proposed.

THE total receipts from four sales of Bengal opium and three months pass daily on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs. 2,67,54,100, which is Rs. 11,56,100 worse than the estimate. Of this latter amount Bengal opium has contributed Rs. 4,55,700, and Bombay opium Rs. 7,00,400.

RUMOURS have been floating about Calcutta for some weeks past of the probability of a Company being got up in England to run in opposition to the India General Steam Navigation Company for the river trade between Calcutta and Assam.

NEWS has been received from China of increased Russian activity on the Afghan Frontier. Tashkurghan, or Khulm, is said to be the object now aimed at; and it is alleged that orders have been received from Russia by the military authorities at Samarkand to push forward the Russian camps towards the Afghan Frontier, wherever the people are found to be friendly disposed. As the Amir is alleged to have only an uncertain grasp of the country north of Khulm, and as there is no prospect of the frontier in this direction being settled by negotiation between England and Russia, little opposition is expected; and it is pointed out that the control of Tashkurghan would answer the Russian purposes even better than Herat, and would provide ready means of communication with Gilghit and Kashmir.

ONE of several arguments advanced by the acting Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, in favour of an improved train service for Madras, is that, while Madras, with a population of about half of Bombay, runs out from the town nine trains daily, Bombay has 71 outward trains available for passengers. Mr. Moss puts his argument thus:—

The population of Madras town is officially returned at 400,000, and I believe the population of Bombay to be 850,000. We run out of Madras five trains daily, two of which only serve local passengers for all stations between Madras and Arkonam. The South Indian Company run out of Madras three local trains and a mail train, so that the total of outward trains from the chief town of the Presidency is nine daily. The Great Indian Peninsula Company run out of Bombay daily 28 trains, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India 43 trains, so that Bombay, with double the population of Madras, has 71 outwards available for passengers against nine allowed to Madras. It is true that the circumstances of the two towns are very different, but, while Bombay is liberally served with trains, Madras, in my opinion, has neglected to develop its local passenger traffic.

MR. E. B. HAVELL, Superintendent of the School of Art, at Madras, has compiled a report on chief art and manufactures of the Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapoor Districts. The chief occupations reported upon are cotton and silk weaving and lacquer work. At Pullampet, in the Cuddapah District, fine white cloths with brocaded ends are woven from European thread; and the industry is in a flourishing condition. In many other parts of the district there are weavers of the coarse cloths used by agriculturists, and the country thread, as being both warmer and more durable. In the manufacture of cotton carpets at Adoni and Kurnool over 300 families are employed, but all the best carpets are said to be spoiled by the use of glaringly coloured European thread and European dyes. There is no doubt that the use of European dyes has greatly spoiled the value of many of these carpets from an artistic point of view, but it is no great wonder that they are largely employed since, as Mr. Havell admits, the native purchasers prefer the glaring colours, and the European dyes are more easily prepared and are less expensive than the native dyes, which, on the other hand, are more lasting. The silk-weaving industry is reported to be in a very depressed condition, on account of the rise in the price of silk through the prevalence of disease among the silk-worms in Mysore. Some good wood carving is to be found in the Bellary District, which is said to contrast favourably with Madras work, on account of the absence of extravagance. The lacquer work on Nandyal and Banganapalle is well known, and though difficult to get, it is by no means expensive. Mr. Havell says of it that "It is equal, if not superior, to any other Indian lacquer." Mr. Havell has failed to give any account of the damascening of steel carried on at Kurnool, or of the excellent blankets and cumblies made at Nimbalgherry in the Bellary District.

THE river-borne trade of Assam for the first quarter of the present year shows some unusual fluctuations as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The exports fell off by 20 per cent., while the imports increased by nearly 40 per cent. This is chiefly attributed to the injuries done to the crops in Sylhet by the floods in 1886, which resulted in scarcity and a heavy rise in prices. The imports to the Brahmaputra Valley consisted chiefly of rice, salt, metals, pulses, and sugar, and in all these, with the exception of iron, there was a decrease. The other items of import are kerosine and other oils chiefly sent up by boat from Calcutta, while opium and Government treasure and liquors were sent up by steamer. There was an increase in the quantity of liquors and opium imported, but a decrease in all the other items. The principle item of export from the Brahmaputra Valley is coal, which shows an increase of 16 per cent. over the first quarter of last year. The coal was chiefly sent down by steamer to Eastern Bengal. There was a slight increase in the export of tea to Calcutta, and a large decrease in that of mustard. Timber, canes, and rubber form a considerable item of export to Chittagong, while the jute went to Bengal, and the rubber, which was more than double that of last year, nearly all went to Eastern Bengal.

THERE has been exceptionally heavy continuous rain accompanied by very high winds on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal during the past ten days. Captain Kruse, plying between Rangoon and Moulmein, reports that he never experienced worse weather crossing than last Tuesday. The hatches of his vessel had to be battened down, and, on arriving at Moulmein, the haze occasioned by the heavy rain was so dense that he was unable to discover the entrance to the river for some time.—H. M. S. Penguin, from the Andamans, had to heave-to for some days at Diamond Island. She is, however, now safe at Moulmein.—The Government steamer Enterprise could not communicate with the Alguada Reef Lighthouse except by signals. The people on the Lighthouse reported all well; and after remaining three days leeward of Diamond Island the Enterprise returned to Rangoon.—The Port Officer at Akyab reports the bar buoy there adrift. The weather does not indicate a cyclone, but an exceptionally severe monsoon gale is blowing on this side of the Bay.

BREACHES are being made gradually in the wall of prejudice that shuts out China from the civilization of the West. A Hongkong paper remarks, that a great deal has been accomplished by placing the students of Western science on a footing with

TELEGRAMS.

THE RETURN OF T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE INDIAN PRINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will leave Brindisi for India in the P. and O. mail steamer Gwalior on the 22nd August.

The Duchess of Connaught will prolong her stay in England for a few weeks after the departure of the Duke, and it is probable that she will return to Bombay in the new mail steamer Victoria in October.

As regards the Indian Princes at present in Europe, nothing definite is known as to when his Highness the Maharajah Holkar and his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will leave for India.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal leaves on Thursday, and his Highness the Maharajah Partab Singh on the 8th of August.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BYE-ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Mr. A. F. Jeffrey, Conservative, has been elected for Hants, (Basingstoke Division), in the place of Mr. Sclater-Booth, raised to the Peerage, defeating the Liberal candidate, Mr. Richard Eve, by 732 votes.

The Marquis of Carmarthen, Conservative, has been elected for Brixton by a majority of 738 votes, in the place of Mr. Ernest Baggallay, who has been appointed to the magistracy.

Mr. H. C. Stephens, Conservative, has been elected for Hornsey, in the place of Sir James McGarel Hogg, raised to the Peerage, by a majority of 1,966 votes.

THE CRIMES BILL.

The Crimes Bill has passed through the House of Lords.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, JULY 20.

H. M.'s Turret Ship Ajax collided with H. M.'s Ironclad Devastation off Portland on Monday. The latter was badly damaged, and has proceeded to Portsmouth to be docked.

WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

The winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon is Lieutenant R. O. Warren, of the 1st Middlesex Volunteers.

AMENDING THE LAND BILL.

At a Conservative meeting held yesterday at the Carlton Club, Lord Salisbury announced that in order to meet the views and retain the support of the Unionists, Government had consented to amend the Irish Land Bill by admitting a revision of judicial rents pending the introduction of the Land Purchase Bill, and that they would also drop the Bankruptcy clauses.

The meeting generally concurred in accepting these concessions, but there were some few dissentients.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. GARSTIN DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

The suit for Rs. 50,000 damages, brought by Peraasawmy Kotaisawmy Thevar, Sub-Division Zemindar of Ramnad, against Mr. Garstin, was finally disposed of to-day by Mr. Justice Kernan. Mr. Norton asked for a further adjournment for four months, on account of the illness and absence of the plaintiff. Mr. Garstin's counsel consented to a fortnight's adjournment, but as the plaintiff declined, the suit was dismissed

DEFENCE WORKS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

A special provision for the projected defence works in India will probably be made in next year's Budget.

THE GHILZAI REVOLT.

In a durbar recently, the Amir showed some resentment as before in the matter of the insurrection, and spoke confidently of his power to inflict punishment upon his rebellious subjects. It is believed in Kabul that the Herat mutineers now in prison will be publicly executed.

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL FROM BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The Government reply is published to the Memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association, dated 4th April, relating to the Educational policy of the Government, and expressing a fear that, owing to financial exigencies, the Government are about to curtail expenditure on higher and even secondary education, and the transfer of the existing Educational establishments to private agencies.

The reply states that the memorialists appear to be labouring under a complete misunderstanding as to the connection of the financial orders of the Government of India with Educational measures. The Educational grant to Bombay in the Provincial Contract of 1882-83 was Rs. 10,55,000, besides Rs. 2,20,000 as grant-in-aid from the Local Funds grant. In the new Provincial Contract, commencing 1887-88, it is Rs. 15,22,000, besides Rs. 3,07,000 as grant-in-aid from Local Funds. The Estimates of the Bombay Government for 1886-87 were Rs. 19,81,000, which exceeded the actual expenditure of 1885-86 by Rs. 46,000. An abnormal increase of expenditure was therefore proposed in 1886-87. Of this increase Rs. 2,54,000 were confirmed in the new Contracts and Rs. 1,52,000 reduced, making a total of Rs. 18,29,000, or 43 per cent. higher than the Contract of 1882-83, which has now expired. It is important to observe that retrenchment is not made in colleges or schools, or in the salaries, but almost entirely in the grant-in-aid for school buildings and improvement of school buildings, which may reasonably be postponed when a reduction in public expenditure is imperative. Educational grants are under the direct inspection of Government. Colleges and schools were reproduced in the new Provincial Contract at the exact sums which the Government of Bombay had entered under these heads in the Estimates of 1886-87. No suggestion was made by the Government of India that the Deccan College should be transferred to private agency, nor was the allotment to the College reduced. The full sum provided by the Bombay Government for the Gazees and Sind Colleges in the Estimates of 1886-87 was also provided in the new Contract grant. The enhanced provision for grants-in-aid to three aided Colleges, included in the Bombay Estimates of 1886-87, and the sums provided for an increased grant towards the cost of primary schools, under Municipal and Local Boards, were also admitted in the new Contract grant. It will thus be apparent that no transfer of Government Colleges and schools to private agencies has been enforced by the withdrawal of Imperial grants. On the contrary, previous assignments of such grants have been substantially increased. The policy of the transfer to local agencies of educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency should therefore be discussed, if it be thought proper do so, on independent grounds, and in the first instance in communication with the Local Government.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Subscriptions to the Imperial Institute are understood now to be between six and seven lakhs of rupees.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, with the English mails of 8th July, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock last evening. The Mirzapore left for Colombo, &c., at 7 o'clock the same evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 12th instant, arrived here at 4 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Zambesi (extra) left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera 3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight..... 1-4 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 68½
4½ per cent. „ 71½
3 per cent. Consols for account 101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes..... 109½
Bar Silver 44d

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Allahabad paper writes :—"It is, we believe an open secret that the increased activity in the matter of the defences of India is in no small measure due to the personal action of the Viceroy. While not shrinking, on the one hand, from adding to the territories of the Empire where the necessity for such action is imperative, Lord Dufferin, on the other, is equally determined to make secure that which has been acquired by his distinguished predecessors."

A FEW days ago the command of no fewer than ten Scottish infantry battalions became vacant, the commandants completing six years' service as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels when, under the new regulations, they must give up command and go on half-pay. The following officers have been appointed to the command of the regiments in question :—Colonel Kelsey to succeed Colonel Guiness in the command of the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders at Edinburgh ; Colonel Forbes-Robertson to the command of the 1st Battalion, and Colonel Moore, V.C., to that of the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; Colonel Borges to that of the 1st Battalion and Colonel Assex to that of the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders ; Colonel Carwithen to command the 1st Battalion and Colonel Coke to command the 2nd Battalion Borderers ; while Colonel Arnold will be the new Commandant of the Cameron Highlanders. The commands of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots and the 1st Battalion Scots Fusiliers became vacant, but no officers have yet been selected.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	52 62	51 81	48 51	50 34
July 19, Tuesday... ..	.....	.....	.....	0 21
„ 20, Wednesday...	.....	0 28	0 20	.....
Total..	52 62	52 9	48 71	50 55
Total corresponding date of last year ...	68 53	74 63	71 1	73 22

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
20th July up to 10 a. m.	0	22
Previously registered	48	86
	49	8

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 18th July 1887 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Ghadoshi	13 33	Chuda	12 63
Songad	13 10	Chital	12 93
Dhola	16 01	Jetpur	13 84

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE Amir is bent on having a reserve of troops at Kabul. Four regiments from Badakshan are shortly expected there, whose loyalty is probably beyond question as they are largely leavened with Uzbegs.

ABDUL RAHMAN, one of the Amir's Generals at Kabul has been discovered, according to native intelligence *via* Peshawur, in a treasonable correspondence with Sikander Khan at Panjdeh and Ayub Khan ; and has been thrown into prison with all his family.

ANOTHER correspondent states that Sikander Khan at Panjdeh is meeting with considerable success in winning over the tribes north of Herat. Liberally provided with funds from Russia, he gives a good price for the shawls and chogas, as well as sheep and corn of the neighbourhood, thus drawing away the trade from Herat. By the influence thus acquired over the Afghans, his authority is becoming recognised among them, to the great detriment of the rule of the Governor of Herat, whose orders are now carried out with difficulty, and even openly disobeyed, several of his messengers having been recently sent back from the Koh Sya with great disrespect.

NEWS, dated July 4, from the neighbourhood of Ghazni, states that the different tribes of Hazristan, to the east between Ghazni and Kabul, who were lately at feud, have now joined hands and have sent back each other's captives with new clothes and presents. The first fruit of this reconciliation appears to have been a mutual oath not to submit to the Amir, and the looting of a consignment of shawls despatched by General Gholam Haidar, under military escort, from Ghazni towards Kabul.

NEWS of an unfavourable character has reached the Allahabad paper from the frontier. "It seems to be certain," that paper reports, "that the mutineers from Herat have defeated or outwitted the troops sent against them, and have managed to reach the seat of the rebellion." On the other hands our special correspondent at Chaman, who has reliable sources of information, has received information to the effect that the mutinous regiment from Herat has been massacred by cavalry sent in pursuit from Herat and from the direction of Ghaznee. It is rumoured that there is a great gathering of the tribesmen near Atarghar, amounting to 30,000 men. Also, that disorder and suspicion prevail at Herat.

As an instance of the mischievous activity of faquirs in the Punjab, and of the utter ignorance upon which they trade among the natives, the Lahore paper notes the teaching of one of the fraternity now in Lahore, who, it is informed, has been going about the bazaar for some days with the information that Dhulip Singh has arrived in Kabul with an army of 2,00,000 men, and is expected very shortly in the Punjab : and that the people should rejoice !

EUROPEAN PRISONERS IN INDIAN JAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Commenting in a recent issue upon the severity of the punishment awarded to Thomas Thomas, the dishonest clerk in the Customs Office, you say : "Six years' imprisonment, two of which are rigorous, is for a European, who has to undergo it in the Indian climate, a punishment which a criminal would readily exchange for as many years' penal servitude in England."

You would perhaps have written more strongly upon the subject had you been aware that the term "rigorous imprisonment" in its application to European and Eurasian prisoners is often (in the mofussil at any rate), interpreted to include the performance by them of such tasks as stone-breaking and working at the oil-press. Your readers will be easily able to conceive what the former of these is like, but for the benefit of such of them as have never seen convicts at work upon an oil-press, I will briefly describe the nature of this form of hard labour as it may be witnessed in our Indian prisons. Let them picture to themselves an arrangement of spokes (consisting of heavy beams of wood) which radiate from a common centre. One or more prisoners are attached to each of these spokes, and the entire body of them then begin to race around the machine, carrying along with them the system of spokes which revolves about a pivot at its centre. The deafening roar of the press in its revolution, the shouts of the overseers who act as task-masters, the brutal and depraved aspect of the unhappy wretches who impart motion to this grim "merry-go-round," and off whose naked skins the sweat pours in streams as they pant and strain and struggle at their task—all combine to stamp themselves upon the memory as a never-to-be-forgotten picture of human misery and degradation. It was to labour of this description that the authorities at the Central Jail have lately placed an unfortunate Eurasian who had been sentenced at the Criminal sessions to rigorous imprisonment for a long term of years, for an act of violence committed in a moment of rage and despair.

It appeared that the Government of India draws no distinction between the various classes of criminals in its jails, leaving the regulation of all such details to the discretion of Superintendents of Prisons and their head, the Inspector-General.

Surely it is time for an authoritative distinction of some kind to be drawn between the treatment of European and Eurasian prisoners on the one hand and of natives on the other. If such tasks as stone-breaking, working at the oil-presses, &c., constitute hard labour when performed by the latter class of prisoners, who consist for the most part of the labouring population and of city bad-mashes, they are something much worse—they are little short of torture—in the case of Europeans and Eurasians (as well as the few better class of natives) who are confined in our jails and prisons. The bodily sufferings of these classes, when put to tasks of this description (more especially during the hot season), are of a truly awful nature ; their mental sufferings, under the circumstances above described must be left to the imagination of your readers.

I am convinced that this state of things only needs to be prominently brought under the notice of the Government of India to ensure its being promptly remedied ; and I would ask you, Sir, to exert your powerful influence to this end. Such tasks as tailoring, working as compositors or otherwise upon the jail press, the performance of clerkly duties, &c., are all of them more suited as prison employments for those unhappy beings to whose wretched and degraded condition I earnestly desire to call public attention.—Yours, &c.,

Nagpore, C. P., July 15. X.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It strikes me and others connected with or interested in the Accounts branch of the Public Works Department, as passing strange that no officer, or qualified subordinate from that branch, has been nominated to give evidence before the Sub-Committee now assembled in Bombay, to give evidence regarding the constitution of that branch, or of the means used for recruiting the superior Service. It is now known that the Provincial Service has been considerably expanded during recent years, and that the arrangements (which have now become normal) for recruiting it are conducive neither to efficiency nor economy, of which a very apt illustration is afforded by the present constitution of the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts at Bombay. The officer now occupying that position is eminently qualified to give evidence on this subject, which will be of great value both to the Commission and to the establishment itself ; and if not too late, the Commission would act wisely, and H. E. the Governor magnanimously in having this matter thoroughly ventilated. It is understood that Government in the Public Works Department has nominated a senior Executive Officer to give evidence regarding the Engineering branch, and there is no apparent reason why a similar nomination (or more than one) should not be made in respect of the accounts branch.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 20. C. S.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter of your correspondent "James," according to his own showing, six or seven per cent. is a fair return for a house-owner to get on his property. I quite agree with him on this point. It seems to me, however, that house-owners in Bombay derive a much larger profit than six or seven per cent.

I will give a few figures in connection with the house, the top floor of which I referred to in my letter of the 16th inst.

The market value of this house is Rs. 40,000. The rent obtained is as follows :—Ground floor, Rs. 110 ; first and second floors, Rs. 110 each ; top floor, Rs. 125—total Rs. 455. Is this six or seven per cent ? Nor is this the case of one swallow making a summer.—Yours, &c.

July 20. MIDDLE CLASS.

THE same paper admits that the Russian troops now established at Kerki find themselves in considerable difficulties, the inhabitants refusing to supply them with any provisions. Everything has consequently to be brought in from Chaharjui, a hundred miles distant. M. Charikoff, the Russian diplomatic agent in Bokhara, had been sent for to remove misunderstandings, and to prepare the people for the building of winter quarters for the Russian soldiers. It is evident that any future appeal from the frontier Turkomans to be taken under the Czar's protection will not be exactly spontaneous.

THE paper on "A Journey through Yemen" was read on June 28 before the Royal Geographical Society, Edinburgh. It was full of most interesting information about a little known district of Arabia. Interminable wastes of sandy deserts are associated in the minds of most people with Arabia, but Yemen—the district that lies to the north of the country round Aden which is under British protection—may be described as literary flowing with milk and honey. It is a mountainous region, highly cultivated in some parts, the hillsides being covered to the height of some thousands of feet by terrace after terrace constructed with marvellous care and pertinacity for the cultivation of the coffee plant. The climate is charming, and the heat never oppressive. This lovely and fertile region is, according to General Haig, falling into the hands of the Turks, who are gradually but surely introducing their system of mingled oppression and extortion which they call Government. Our hands are about as full as they very well can be, but if the country about Yemen is opened up more fully to British trade, and Turkish misrule follows its natural course, it is highly probable that it will not be many years before the English protectorate is extended beyond the present limited region round Aden.

MR. G. P. MILLS, the greatest record-breaker of the day, writing in the July issue of the *Young Man*, tells us that soda and milk is a good drink for cyclists, but when "scorching" it is too sticky and plain water is preferable. "Lemon squash," he adds, "made with water instead of sodawater, is also very refreshing and an excellent drink for quenching thirst." As regards the question of total abstinence, I notice that the manager of the Wild West Show, in reply to an inquiry from the editor of the *Young Man*, states that Buffalo Bill is a total abstainer, and adds "our people are abstainers generally, their hazardous work requiring complete self-possession at all times. All the great marksmen of the world are abstainers, the use of stimulants being fatal to them professionally."

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming appeared before Mr. Hamilton and applied, on behalf of one Narayan Dharmaji, an uncle of Dadaji, for summonses against Rukhmabai and her grandfather, Haricband Yadowji, for alleged libels contained in a letter published over the signature of Rukhmabai in both the daily Bombay newspapers on the 29th June last. Mr. Hemming also applied for a summons against Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publishing the statement.

Mr. Hemming said : I have to make an application to your Worship in a case which has already been before the Court ; but in which my present client has not appeared. I refer to the celebrated Hindoo marital case, that of Rukhmabai. In the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th June, there appeared a letter over the signature of Rukhmabai. That letter, without a doubt is almost the whole of the really material parts of it, is a grossly libellous letter ; and if it had simply dealt with the parties who were parties to that case, it would, perhaps, have been more excusable, than it is when it drags in the name of a relative of Dadaji, I mean Dadaji's uncle, Narayen Dharmaji, for whom I here appear. I would leave out of consideration the dispute between Dadaji and Rukhmabai. But because he (Narayen Dharmaji) appears to be one of the parties in this unfortunate dispute, it is intolerable that he should be subjected to gross and libellous statements, circulated in public prints, on account of that relationship. I am, therefore, asked to appear before your Worship and apply for two summonses—one against Rukhmabai, the writer of the letter, and the other against Harrichund Yadowji, who is Rukhmabai's grandfather, who, I shall be able to prove to the Court, was the person through whose hands this letter reached the public. I shall also ask for a similar summons against Mr. Grattan Geary, the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. The same letter appeared in the *Times of India*. My first was instructed to write to the *Times of India* and ask for the original manuscript. The editor of that newspaper undoubtedly saw the position at once, and he forwarded to my firm the original manuscript, as he had received it, which is here in the shape of a printed slip with the endorsement, "Received from the *Bombay Gazette*." The editor of the *Times of India* having stated that the letter was inserted in the ordinary way and that he had no personal interest or bias in the matter, my client does not apply for a process as against the *Times of India*. But the *Bombay Gazette* authorities have the original letter in their possession and refuse to give it up, thereby sheltering those who probably wrote the letter and composed these libellous statements. That Rukhmabai did it I do not for a moment believe ; neither that Dadaji wrote the letters which appeared over his signature. There is a committee, I believe, in this case of *English* people who, in my opinion, have somewhat indiscreetly interfered in this case. But that they should use the name of Rukhmabai to libel other people *is*, I think, quite intolerable ; and I think it should not be countenanced or protected. I call your Worship's attention to the statements on which I rely. I need not take up the time of the Court and argue that they are libellous. They are beyond a doubt grossly and gratuitously libellous, without the slightest necessity for publishing them. The statements, to which I shall call your Worship's attention, might have been omitted from the letter, and would have served the writer's purpose just as well, unless it was the writer's intention to injure the feelings of Narayen Dhurmajee. I shall deal in the first instance with a few statements here put into Rukhmabai's mouth, of which, I think, she and the writers, if they have the courage to do it, will come forward and accept the full responsibility. Early in the letter, in the first paragraph, occur these words :—"But some of my friends think that the reveal of the statement, in the 'Exposition' should receive public contradiction from me ; I defer to their wishes, though in doing so I remember that I am in an exceptionally delicate position." That shows that the writer or writers of that letter fully appreciated the responsibility of writing it. They accept the responsibility. They say that they do it in deference to the wishes of others, and that they are in an exceptionally delicate position. I am inclined to think that the position in which they will find themselves will be far more delicate than they anticipated when they wrote that letter. I call your Worship's attention to some other words, showing that they take the full responsibility of the letter. "The statement was interpreted to me as a mere formality, and I was asked to sign it in my usual way. I naturally signed it in Marathi. If I had attached any importance to the fact, I should have signed in English." This shows that the writer understands English, or at least, alleges that she does, and she says that the signing of it in Marathi was a mere formality. Then again, on the same point, as showing the position in which the writer stands, and how well it is appreciated, she goes out of her way to point out that the letter which appeared in the papers some long time ago under the signature of a "A Hindoo Lady," were her letters, and says : "The public will see that I have acknowledged in the amplest terms the help I got from a friend. As regards the sentiments of the letters, I had been writing to Vernacular papers on this very subject, long before Mr. Malabari brought them in to prominence." That is another quotation as showing the responsibility. The last paragraph on that point, to which I shall call your attention, is this : "Naturally this and Mr. Dadaji's Exposition are by some persons assumed to be components of a joint effort, their style of thought and writing is so similar, and I may be expected to reply to it ; but in my humble opinion, while Dadaji's Expositions call for an answer as coming from a party directly interested in our dispute, the other effort lacks this, the only element which invests those utterances with any importance." If the writers of this letter had confined their remarks to parties directly interested in the dispute, I should not have been before your Worship to-day. But they have gone out of their way and made libellous statements on others. This letter takes the form of quoting some paragraphs or statements from what is called Dadaji's "Exposition," in the seventh para of which contains these words : "The statement that my circumstances had changed is an after thought." There is no other person mentioned there. But in contradicting it this is said : "They are not afterthoughts ; the change in Mr. Dadaji's circumstances was that four months after the marriage his mother died, and his family house was broken, and he went to live with persons of objectionable surroundings, and gave up studies and good habits." If the writer or writers had confined themselves to the word "persons," it would have been far more discreet, but they say, "Some of these points I give in detail below," and add "The death of Dadaji's mother wrought a great change in his circumstances. Mr. Dadaji began to lead a wild reckless life, and went and lived with an uncle whose surroundings are most objectionable." I should have stopped here, but the person who writes for Mr. Dadaji has the audacity to say that 'in regard to the questionable character of a person who was living in our family house, the attempt to prove completely broke down.' In paper book containing the evidence in the present suit, printed under the superintendence of Mr. Dadaji's attorneys, it will be found on pages 24, 28, and 31, that Mr. Dadaji, his brother, and his uncle, admitted the fact that what is conveniently called a person lived in the house of his uncle." The word "person" of itself would not be objectionable, and the quotation from the evidence may be true or not, or the statement may be in the evidence or not, that does not affect the present case. But my case does not rest here. "The relationship of that person to Mr. Dadaji's uncle would have been proved, if witnesses on my side had been examined. But the presiding judge did not think it worth while to take any defence. It is abusing language to say after this that the attempt completely broke down. I have to reluctantly observe that this person is no other than a mistress of Mr. Dadaji's uncle." Having failed, according to their own statement, to get this brought out in the High Court, they must needs in the public prints pull Dadaji's uncle into it, and say that he keeps a mistress. That is a libellous statement. Not content, however, with that libellous statement, they go on to make one far more. "I have to reluctantly observe that this person is no other than a mistress of Mr. Dadaji's uncle, who has been living in his house for some fourteen years, as admitted by him ; and to avoid whose tyranny the lawful wife of this man had once jumped into a well. I did not wish to live in the same house as the companion of this woman." Then further on this statement is made : "Naturally Mr. Dadaji is therefore under the control of an uncle, the less said about whose surroundings the better." There are three perfectly distinctly libellous statements. First of all that he want to live with an uncle whose surroundings were most objectionable ; next that his uncle kept a mistress ; and again that to avoid the uncle's tyranny his wife had once jumped into a well. In the same there is a fourth allegation, which is that Mr. Dadaji is under the control of an uncle, the less said about whose surroundings the better. I do not think it is necessary for me, at any rate for the present, to go into any argument as to whether those statements are libellous or not—if your Worship wishes it I can give you authorities, in abundance to prove that they are undoubtedly libellous, and I shall ask, therefore, for summonses against Rukhmabai and Harichand Yadowji on the ground of these libels.

The Magistrate : Who is Harichand Yadowji ?

Mr. Hemming : He is the grandfather of Rukhmabai. It will perhaps be convenient now to read the information. (Read them.)

The information against Rukhmabai and Harichand Yadowji was as follows :—

I am a contractor by profession and undertake building contracts in partnership with others. I am a member of the Somvoshi Kshatri caste. I know one Rukhmabai *wife* of Dadaji Bhikaji, and one Harichandra Yadowji, both belonging to my caste. The said Rukhmabai is the defendant in suit No. 139 of 1884 instituted against her husband, the said Dadaji Bhikaji, and which is still pending in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The said Harichandra Yadowji is the grandfather of the said Rukhmabai. The said Dadaji Bhikaji is my nephew, and he has been living with me, both before and since the institution of the said suit. On or before the 26th June 1887, the said Rukhmabai and Harichandra Yadowji falsely and maliciously composed, wrote and published, or caused and procured to be written and published, in the daily English newspapers published in Bombay, and particularly in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th June 1887, a letter or article above the signature of "Rukhmabai" and headed "Rukhmabai's reply to Dadaji's Exposition." The said letter or article contain certain false, scandalous, malicious, and grossly libellous imputations, statements and words to the effect and purport as follows :—(1) "Mr. Dadaji began to live a wild reckless life, and went and lived with an uncle whose surroundings are most objectionable." (2) "I have reluctantly observe that this person is no other than a mistress of Mr. Dadaji's uncle, to avoid whose tyranny the lawful wife of this man had once jumped into a well." (3) "Naturally Mr. Dadaji is, therefore, under the control of an uncle, the less said about whose surroundings the better." I say I am the "uncle" referred to in the extracts from the said letter or article above set out. I say that the statements, allegations and imputations contained in the said extracts are false and malicious, and have been made and published with the intention of harming, and with the knowledge that they would harm my reputation and expose me to public hatred, contempt and ridicule. I charge the said Rukhmabai and the said Harichand Yadowji with defamation under sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that summonses may be granted against them, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

A similar information was laid against Mr. Geary, charging him with defamation under section 499, 500, 501, and 502 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Magistrate : I understand this case was the subject of proceedings in a Court of Justice—was it not ?

Mr. Hemming : This case, your Worship, has not been the subject of proceedings in any Court of Justice. Neither has my client, Narayen, been a party to it at all. He happened simply to be the uncle of the plaintiff in that suit.

The Magistrate : Was he examined in that case ?

Mr. Hemming : He was a witness in that case.

The Magistrate : Were these facts elicited in that case.

Mr. Hemming : No, they were brought out afterwards. According to the writer "the relationship of that person to Mr. Dadaji's uncle would have been proved, if witnesses on my side had been examined. But the presiding Judge did not think it worth while to take any defence." Therefore, the writer of this letter thinks it worth while to do what the Judge did not, and to dish up this scandal in the newspaper, as my client says to damage and harm his reputation. At present I apprehend——

The Magistrate : Will you tell what Dadaji's evidence amounted to ?

Mr. Hemming : What I do not know, your Worship. I am not instructed in the matter, and it has no reference to the present application. I am not acting for Dadajee ; I am acting for his uncle. There is a large number of statements in this letter which are no doubt libellous as against Dadaji. But I am here only concerned with his uncle.

The Magistrate : You say Dadaji's uncle was examined ?

Mr. Hemming : He was a witness.

The Magistrate : You don't know what the substance of his examination ?

Mr. Hemming : No, I was not engaged in that case. I was not in Bombay at the time.

The Magistrate : I think the present case comes under the 5th exception. "It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been decided by a Court of Justice, or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness or agent in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct and no further."

Mr. Hemming : I have carefully read that exception already, and therefore, I am prepared to deal with it.

The Magistrate : Then evidence does on any of these accusations ?

Mr. Hemming : No.

The Magistrate : You say you have not read the evidence ?

Mr. Hemming : This letter says that a person had lived in the house for fourteen years, and the writer goes on to say that that person was the mistress of Dadaji's uncle, to avoid whose tyranny his lawful wife once jumped into a well. Now it is quite right for your Worship to call attention to the 5th exception. (Read the exception.)

The Magistrate : That is exactly what I want to know. I want to know what the evidence contains.

Mr. Hemming : It does not come within any one of the exceptions here. It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion. But it cannot possibly be contended that it is good faith to publish in the printe a letter of this character and re-dish the matter up. I think no jury can possibly accept it. If that were done, any one who appeared as a witness or a party in any civil or criminal proceeding would be liable to have his character attacked in this villainous way. Now, what has this libel to do with the merits of that question, which was simply and solely whether, according to Hindoo law, a wife can be compelled to live with her husband. That is the point in dispute. The point was whether or not the husband should provide a proper place for his wife to live in, but whether or not a Hindoo husband has a right to compel the resumption of conjugal rights in the recent celebrated case in England, I think that of Mrs. Weldon. Your Worship knows a lot of allegations were made, as there always is the case when relations get quarrelling. But all those allegations had nothing to do with the merits of the case.

The Magistrate : I wanted to know what was the evidence in that civil suit, and whether this comment which appears in the papers is justifiable on the evidence. I cannot, of course, say whether it is justifiable or not, until I can see what that evidence was before the High Court. Those statements are *prima facie* defamatory. But they could not be defamatory, if they are protected by the fifth exception. I want to see what are the statements made in the High Court.

Mr. Hemming : I have pointed out that these statements have no bearing on the merits of the case, and if this is so, they do not fall under the fifth exception. Then again it must be a case which has been decided. But this case is still pending. Assuming that Narayan does keep a mistress, or keeps a thousand mistresses that has nothing to do with his conduct as a witness in that case. Your Worship knows perfectly well, it has been decided that it is libellous to state in regard to a barrister that he keeps a mistress. But there is a difference between stating that a barrister keeps a mistress and a doctor keeps a mistress for this reason, that in the one case it affects directly the doctor's profession, while in the other case it does not affect the barrister's profession. I simply say this to point out that the fact of the complainant keeping a mistress or not has nothing to do with the man's conduct as a witness, and therefore it does not fall within this exception, which includes the words "as far as his character appears in that conduct and no further." The writer of this letter has expressly stated that if the judge would have allowed it, the relationship of the person to Dadaji's uncle would have been proved. The judge, undoubtedly for very good reasons, thought it necessary to stop the case at a certain stage, and this statement does not come within the exception, because the fact does not appear there. It does not appear in this conduct as a witness. Then with regard to the evidence in the High Court, I have no means of getting it. But I submit it has nothing whatever to do with the present case. If everything in this letter had come out in open Court on a trial of that suit, it is nevertheless in the present instance grossly libellous. The truth or otherwise of the facts asserted will not take away the character of its being a libel. I will deal with the law in this matter which is beyond doubt clear.

The Magistrate : I won't take up your time. It seems to me there is some sort of *prima facie* case made out, and you are entitled to have a summons on it.

Mr. Hemming : I shall be able to prove by the evidence of the editor of the *Times of India*, or of some other gentlemen in the office of that paper, that Rukhmabai's grandfather went to the *Times of India* office and said "you may publish this letter. A slip will be sent to you from the *Bombay Gazette*." I shall also be able to prove that the grandfather saw Mr. Grattan Geary personally, and asked him to publish the letter. They had taken the responsibility attached to the publication of the letter, and therefore, I ask for summonses against Rukhmabai and Harichand Yadowji, and on the same matter I ask for a summons against Mr. Grattan Geary, the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publishing these libels.

The complainant here swore to the informations.

Mr. Hemming : I also ask for a summons to be issued against Mr. Geary to give evidence in the case against Rukhmabai and her grandfather, and to produce the original letter which they have received.

The Magistrate granted the summonses, making those against Rukhmabai and Harichand returnable on the 27th instant, and that against Mr. Geary on the following day.

THE DALPATRAM MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 18.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Dalpatram Memorial Fund and of the people of Ahmedabad was held at the Hemabhai Institute on the 12th inst. for the purpose of receiving the report of Dalpatram Memorial Fund Committee. The hall of the Institute, which was decorated with flags, &c., for the occasion, was crowded long before the appointed hour. All the leading citizens of Ahmedabad were present ; and the approaches to the hall and the neighbourhood were filled with crowds of people. A native band was in attendance ; among those present were :—Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., Mr. E. Giles, Major Huyshe, Mr. H. Fraser, Surgeon-Major Robb, Mr. Holland, Mr. Thomas Morgan, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. G. Carmichell, Mr. J. N. Harden, Nagarseth Manibhai Premabhai, Rao Bahadoor Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I., Rao Bahadoor Ranchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E ; Rao Bahadoor Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Rao Bahadoor Bhogilal Pranvallabhdas, Seth Jeyanaghbai Hathising, Seth Sambhai Mangalbhai, Seth Nasorjee Pestonjee Vakil, Seth Cowasjee Muncherjee, Mr. Barjorjee Eduljee Modee, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Phiroze Hoshang Dastoor, B.A., Mr. J. A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalawala, M.A., LL.B., Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Dinshahai, Seth Nurseedass Goculdass, Moulvi Mia Saheb, Mr. A. B. Kathawala, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Jehangirjee Pestonjee, Seth Sambhupersad Bechardass, Seth Trickamlal Vadilal, Rao Saheb Narotlal Kewadas, Rao Saheb Mansukhram Mooljee, Rao Saheb Jethalal, Mr. Dhunjibhai Jamsedjee, Rao Saheb Govindlal Balajee, Rao Bahadoor Girdharlal Colatram, Rao Saheb Kalianrai Dolatram, Rao Saheb Chhimabai Kapurchand, Mr. Ardeshir Jamsedjee Laleaca, and many others.

Mr. Reid, on taking the chair, said that the object of the meeting was to do honor to the poet Dalpatram. He observed that it was the largest meeting he had seen held in that hall, and that he attributed it to the popularity of the poet. He (the poet), Mr. Reid continued, was not a native of Ahmedabad but came from Wadwan. He was brought to Ahmedabad by the late Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhai's father, and was introduced to the late Honorable A. K. Forbes, who was then an Assistant Judge in the City. With that gentleman Mr. Dalpatram visited many parts of Gujerat, and endeared himself to the people wherever he went. Mr. Dalpatram was the author of a number of popular books in prose and poetry, which had made his name a household word in Gujerat. Later on the poet was taken up by Mr. (now Sir) T. Hope, the then Educational Inspector, whom he assisted in compiling the Gujerati ; series of School Reading Books. Mr. Reid said he was very glad that the work of unveiling the portrait of the popular poet had fallen to him, and that he would cheerfully do it. He said he could not help remarking that the hall in which the portrait was to be placed was by no means worthy of the city of Ahmedabad, but he hoped that bye-and-by Ahmedabad would have a better building for such public purposes. In one way, however, the hall was specially suited to the purpose, as near there was the office of the G. V. Society, which owed so much to the advocacy of Mr. Dalpatram. Mr. Reid then called upon Mr. Nowroji P

wordy generation of much talk and little work. It is but appropriate and fitting, therefore, that we should do our best to do honour to Dalpatram; for in honouring him we honour but ourselves. The purse that we give him to-day and the money we put in the Bank, of which he is to receive the interest, is a peculiar Gujerati Hindu notion of showing the poet our appreciation of his merits. A time may come, say a hundred years hence, when the intelligent Gujerati youth of some then flourishing city of Kattywar, while passing through Ahmedabad, would come on a pilgrimage to the plinth of the great poet, and return quite disappointed to find that the colour had faded and the lineaments could not be deciphered.

Rao Bahadoor Raechhodlal Chhotalal, who rose to propose a vote of thanks to the committee of the Dalpatram Memorial Fund, said that he felt pleasure in proposing such a vote to all the members of it excluding himself. He said he felt sure that all would join him in thinking that their best thanks were due to the committee of management, and especially to the honorary secretary, Mr. Nowroji Shet, who had taken much pains to induce men to subscribe to the fund.

Rao Saheb Bhogilal Pranvalabhdas, the retired Gaekwadi Director of Public Instruction, said he was very glad to second Rao Bahadoor Raechhodlal Chhotalal's proposal of a vote of thanks to the members and the honorary secretary of the Dalpatram Memorial Fund Committee. He further said that Mr. Dalpatram whom they had met to honour had given up a well-paid Government post, and accepted the poorly-paid post of secretary to the Gujerat Vernacular Society, with the most disinterested zeal for the public good. The speaker said that his acquaintance with the poet dated from so far back as 1848, and that having had much to do with him in connexion with the G. V. Society, he was very glad to say that his life and actions are all highly praiseworthy.

Mr. Dalpatram, who on rising was loudly cheered, said (in Gujerati) that he did whatever he did because he thought it was his duty. Every one was bound to do by word, act and thought whatever was possible for his country's good. The good of the country was in one way the good of the man too. What he had done was little, but the great mind of his appreciators had enlarged it. The image of an elephant appeared huge, but in the huge ocean it appeared small as in a small mirror. The poet then proceeded to say that he began his practice of writing poetry in connexion with the Swami Narayen sect at Muli. Thence he was employed by the father of the late Rao Bahadur Bhoianath. From him he got an introduction to the late Honorable A. K. Forbes. Mr. Bhogilalbhai, the retired Gaikawadi Director of Public Intruction, with whom he came in contact, was the first who imparted education of the modern type to him. His old master and his own school were of a different and a primitive type. The boys there sat in dust and were not free from the company of lice. His (the poet's) real education therefore began when he became acquainted with Mr. Bhogilal. After he had the benefit of that acquaintance for a year and-a-half, the poet said he went to Surat with Mr. Forbes, and there came in contact with another great man, Durgaram Mehetaji, whom he regarded as his second guru or preceptor. It was at Surat that he began to address people on education and practical reforms. When Mr. Forbes was transferred to Ahmedabad he came with him. The poet said he then wrote verses urging young princes and durbars to educate themselves. The poet said he was glad to observe that all he then advocated had become a reality. Libraries were established, newspapers were started, colleges and schools for all classes opened, &c. The Gujerat Vernacular Society was established in 1848. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Wallace and Colonel Fuljames and Colonel Lang took great pains for the society, and collected Rs. 9,000, 7,000 of which were kept as a permanent fund, and Rs. 2,000 were spent in purchasing books. But unfortunately the institution began to decline, and a proposal was made to amalgamate the fund of the society with that of a similar society in Bombay. Happily the proposal was negatived, and the poet said he was asked to resign a Government appointment which he then held and come over to Ahmedabad to help it. He cheerfully did so. He was glad to say that his efforts were successful. People listened to him and the society was again in a prosperous condition. Since then a succession of excellent secretaries, such as Mahipatram, had raised the status of the institution. It had now a fund of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. The Library and Maganbhai Kanyasbatia were the offshoots of that institution. The speaker then went on to say that co-operation and unity were the necessary conditions of progress. He pointed out that European rulers held forth a good example in this respect. They ignored differences in opinions when common interests were at stake. He said local self-government was introduced by the rulers, but unless unity was cultivated it would never succeed. [illegible] Parsees, Mussalmans they all believed in God. There was nothing in which God was not, and therefore it did not matter whether people worshipped one thing or another. Some stood before the sun, some before the earth, and some before certain trees when they prayed, but all prayed to God. The poet therefore exhorted all to disregard difference of religion and act in concert. Mr. Dalpatram then proceeded to say that he was over 67 years of age, that his strength was declining. He repeated his own verses in which he had described the ravages of age on the human body, metaphorically likening the body to a fortress and old age to an enemy. The poet concluded by thanking all who had contributed to make provision for him and his children. He expressed his gratitude especially to Mr. Nowrojee, who had of his own accord worked so zealously in this benevolent work.

Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee then expressed his obligations to Rao Bahadur Raechhodlal Chhotalal, who had moved a vote of thanks to the Memorial Fund Committee, and to him personally, and to the speakers who had spoken in such kind terms of his efforts in connexion with the fund.

Mr. B. E. Modi moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and Mr. Reid suitably acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. Reid then offered flowers and pan gulab to the poet and Mr. Nowroji Pestonjee amidst cheers.

The proceedings then closed.

As was to be expected, the disposition of tickets for the service in Westminster Abbey has led to much heartburning. With seats for 10,000 the authorities could not reasonably be expected to gratify the half million who believed they had just claims. Nevertheless it must be admitted (says the correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*) that some very curious omissions are being talked about. Sir John Millais, for example, was overlooked to the despite of the brotherhood of painters; while Professor Huxley, a man also not quite obscure, was passed over. Mr. Robert Browning remained for some days in the same category. But, the attention of the Lord Chamberlain apparently having been called to the omission, Mr. Browning, twenty-four hours before the opening of the Abbey, received a ticket, which he promptly returned with his compliments and thanks.

THE St. Petersburg police officials assert that the Nihilists have again commenced active work, and are engaged in disseminating their doctrines by speeches and writings. The are also making great efforts to collect money. My informants state that the police are perfectly well informed of their movements, and that they know every one belonging to the revolutionary party. The agents of the Nihilists collect money by alleging that it is for charitable purposes. They have invented rather an ingenious way of distributing their writings by introducing them into the cigarette boxes which are sold throughout Russia. The police have now prohibited any collection not especially authorised, and ordered the cigarette manufacturers to exercise the greatest supervision over their workmen, under severe penalties.

Is it or is it not an insult to say of a man that he is fat? The question has been gravely discussed, but there can be no real doubt about it. It was settled in the affirmative many years ago on the authority of the excellent Mr. Tupman. Here is the *locus classicus* on the point; it occurs in Chapter XV. of "Pickwick":—

"You don't mean to say," said Mr. Pickwick, gazing with solemn sternness at his friend, "that it is your intention to put yourself into a green velvet jacket, with a two-inch tail?" "Such is my intention, sir," replied Mr. Tupman, warmly. "And why not, sir?" "Because, sir," said Mr. Pickwick, considerably excited, "because you are too old, sir." "Too old!" exclaimed Mr. Tupman. "And if any further ground of objection is wanting," continued Mr. Pickwick, "you are too fat, sir." "Sir," said Mr. Tupman, his face suffused with a crimson glow, "*This is an insult*" . . . "Sir," said Mr. Tupman, "you're a fellow!" "Sir," said Mr. Pickwick, "you're another."

THE great achievement of Miss A. F. Ramsay, who stands in the proud position of Senior Classic in this year's Cambridge Classical Tripos, foreshadows the probability that women may, at no distant day, occupy foremost positions in such departments of study as have hitherto been claimed by men alone. The interesting extract about Women and University degrees which appears in another column tells us that Miss Ramsay has been pitted against the best classical scholars from the best English public schools. She is not simply first in a division to which other candidates have been admitted, but she, and she alone, is in the first division at all. This is a special honour which no male student has ever attained.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday there were present:—Mr. Dombhoy Framjee, C.S.I., chairman, Colonel Merewether, R.E., Colonel Portman, Messrs. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Cowasjee Hormusjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, B.M. Sayani, and Javerilal Umiashunker.

DRAINAGE IN BOMBAY.

The Council considered the report of the Works Committee in so far as they advised them to recommend the Corporation to sanction the immediate carrying out of pipe sewers with gully branches and street syphons at a cost of Rs. 2,87,598, and house sullage with gully and house pipes and trapped receptacles for liquid matter from privies at a cost of Rs. 8,27,331, the total cost being Rs. 11,14,929.

The following memorandum by the Municipal Commissioner upon the question was submitted to the meeting:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, June 30, 87.

As the estimates for the proposed Queen's Road drainage system are now under discussion I think it desirable to draw attention to a few facts concerning the proposal.

In the first place it is not a fresh scheme but merely the necessary prosecution of the general drainage scheme for the city finally approved of in 1887 by Corporation Resolution of 20th September, 1877, which runs as follows:—

"The Corporation recognizes the urgent necessity of constructing a complete system of drainage for Bombay and undertakes to provide the means for the purpose.

The system to be adopted in the Queen's Road district is the same as in the other portions of the city, i.e., removal of sullage and liquid sewage by pipe sewers laid along the streets in the district leading into the Queen's Road intercepting ovoid sewer, which latter was completed on the 2nd July, 1885, at a cost, including the Mathew Road pipe sewer, of Rs. 1,54,635.

Till the streets* in this district are connected with the Queen's Road ovoid sewer, by the proposed pipe sewerage, the sewage of these streets will continue to be discharged, into Back Bay during the monsoon through the old sewers, because the latter carry both sewage and storm water, whereas the Love Grove engines and the main sewers are calculated to discharge sewage alone.

The proposed pipe sewers will carry sewage and sullage to the exclusion of storm-water, which latter will then be discharged free from sewage into Back Bay.

The pollution of Back Bay by the discharge of sewage into it was one of the two principal reasons which led the Corporation to adopt the present drainage system.

The other was the pollution of the harbour under the old plan of discharging sewage including night-soil into it, and this evil has now been to a great measure remedied by the completion of the Love Grove pumping station, and the ovoid sewer leading from Carnac Bridge to it.

These two evils were prominently noticed in G. R. No. 1835 of 16th June, 1877, General Department, and it was because the Corporation fully recognised the existence of both of these evils and the necessity for remedying them that the present scheme was adopted after very full discussion, and after a commission, appointed by Government at the request of the Corporation, had reported in favour of the scheme.

It was originally intended to take up the scheme as a whole, and the Corporation applied to Government in 1878 for a loan of 90 lakhs, of which 60 were for Water Works extension, Bhandarwada Reservoir, &c.

The Government of India were unable to grant the loan, but replied that they would agree to the sum required being raised in the open market. (*Vide* Bombay Government G. R. No. 2334 of 7th August, 1878.)

On receipt of this answer to their application for 90 lakhs, the Corporation, on 27th August, 1878, passed a resolution to the effect that, "we hold it now to exercise due caution," they should begin by borrowing 27 lakhs in the open market and commence work by sections. This loan was accordingly raised and spent, and the result is that, as above explained, the sewage from the east side of the island is now discharged through the new ovoid main sewer at Love Grove instead of into the harbour, and main sewers have also been laid down:—

(*a*) From the Mint to junction of sewers at the Crawford Market.

(*b*) From the Marine Lines *via* the Queen's Road to the main sewer in Khetwadi 10th Lane.

(*c*) From Cammatteepoors to join the main ovoid in Falkland Road.

(*d*) Along Ripon Road.

(*e*) Along DeLisle Road.

(*f*) Along Clerk Road.

In connection with these main sewers street pipe sewers have been laid down:—

(*g*) In the Cammatteepoors district.

(*h*) In the one area drainage section comprising parts of Tardeo, Khetwadi, Market, Chakla, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi, the district being of irregular shape owing to the levels.

(*i*) In the Fort district (the latter are nearly completed, though the connections leading to the house gullies will not be finished for several months more).

The whole city must, in like manner, be laid down eventually with pipe sewers.

The reasons for taking up the Queen Road district now are:

(1.) The Queen's Road ovoid sewer will not carry the sewage it was designed for, till the neighbouring streets are connected with it by pipe sewers, and Back Bay will continue to be polluted by sewage in the monsoon.

(2.) The plans and estimates for this district have been ready for about two years, and were only retained till it could be seen by actual experience in the first drainage section that the rates proposed by the engineer were rates at which the work could be carried out. This has now been decided by the figures for work actually completed.

(3.) Lastly, a very large number of complaints have been received from persons residing on the Queen's Road district, and the Municipal executive has been unable to afford them relief owing to the streets bordering on the Queen's Road not being provided with pipe sewers. Much of this district is also served by cesspools, and the Health Department are unable to empty these cesspools daily.

To avoid any misconception on the subject of water to be used, I may mention that the estimates for which sanction is now asked, do not provide for water-closet connections, but only for sullage connections, to allow of bath-room water and privy ablution water being taken through the pipe sewers. Night-soil will be taken as before in carts to the depots. No system of "water-closets" is at present asked for, though the connections now to be made are of such a kind that in the future when water is available they can be utilised for water-closets, discharging night-soil also into the pipe sewers.

In the meantime night-soil will not be discharged from the houses, privy fittings not being provided for in the estimates now submitted for sanction.

I trust that, as part of the general scheme, there will be no hesitation on the part of the Corporation to sanction these estimates and to authorise me to raise the necessary funds by loan, as was done in the case of the other portions of the scheme adopted in 1878.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Colonel Merewether proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction Rs. 11,14,929 for street pipe sewers and house sullage as advised by the works committee.

Mr. Khote seconded the resolution.

Dr. Cowasjee said that they knew nothing about the effects of the drainage in the "first section" upon the public health. Before they went to the Corporation to ask for the sanction of a large sum as eleven lakhs of rupees, they must be informed of the results of the drainage in that section.

Mr. Khote said that the experiment made at Camatteepoora was in respect of the privy connection. The house connections, so far as the privy connections were concerned, were not to be made until the result of the experiment at Cammatteepoora was known. It was decided over and over again by the Town Council and the Corporation that privy connections would not be allowed in any other part of the town until the experiment at Cammatteepoora was pronounced to be successful as regarded its effect upon the public health.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Dr. Weir, their Health Officer, thought that the health of the city was now much better than it ever was. Cholera and small-pox was exceptionally low.

Dr. Cawasjee said that there was a resolution of the Corporation proposed by the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in which it was strongly urged that the first section when completed must be carefully watched, and if the health of the people was not effected in any way the rest of the works might be carried out. They were now informed by the Commissioner and the Health Officer that the health of the city was much better than it was before, and if that was so they might recommend the Corporation to carry out the scheme which was said to beneficially affect the health of the city. But he (Dr. Cowasjee) had his own doubts about the beneficial effects resulting from the scheme.

Mr. Muncherjee Banaji wished that the resolution of the Corporation referred to by Dr. Cowasjee should be read to the meeting for the purpose of refreshing their memory.

Mr. Javerilal observed that there was not point on which the late Mr. Nowrojee insisted so much as the necessity of observing due caution in the matter before the whole scheme was carried out. It was very desirable that they must all be satisfied as to the success attained in the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had read the resolution the other day, and it came to be passed in this way. The Corporation first of all sanctioned the work as a whole, and that showed that they had no doubt in their mind about the success of the scheme. It was when the Government of India refused to sanction the sixty lakhs of rupees required for the scheme that it became necessary to arrange for funds in the open market. It was then that the late Mr. Nowrojee brought forward the proposition that the work should be done by sections, and that "due caution" should be observed in the matter.

Dr. Cowasjee, in the course of some further discussion, observed that if they now found from experience that if the scheme was one which instead of improving the health of the city was calculated to injure it, they should not insist upon spending good money after bad.

After some desultory conversation the resolution was carried.

ALLEGED UNFAIR TREATMENT BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Council considered the following letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, reporting with reference to the Town Council's resolution, dated 18th instant, on the printed petition from Perosbai, widow of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Mehta, relative to her land taken up by the Municipality in connection with the scheme for the formation of Ripon Road:—

Bombay, 20th July, 1887.

From the Municipal Commissioner, to the Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows on the printed petition, dated 4th July, 1884, from Perosbai, widow of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Mehta, referred to me by the Town Council for enquiry.

2. Perosbai makes three main allegations: (1) That the Municipality acted unlawfully in taking up under section 157 of the Municipal Act more of her land than was necessary for the roadway of the Ripon Road; (2) that she has not received full value for the land taken; and (3) that influential persons and mills have been given more favourable terms than she received.

3. Taking these allegations one by one, I presume it is unnecessary for me to justify the Municipal action on legal grounds on the face of it. Perosbai would have filed a suit against the Municipality, if she had any just grounds for saying the Municipality acted unlawfully. As a matter of fact, the Advocate-General has given his opinion that such taking of excess land under section 157 is lawful, and the Municipality may very well rest content with his opinion especially as Perosbai's view of the law was not adopted by the High Court when her claim for extra payment was heard there. The improvement of the city could hardly proceed without such a power as this, and the section and the Act has been put in deliberately to provide for such cases. It was, I believe, Mr. Ollivant's wish to take up the whole frontage of the Ripon Road. This would have undoubtedly been a wise policy, and had he succeeded in his wish, probably few complaints would have been heard, the proprietors of all the neighbourhood contributing equally to form the road which was to confer such a large increase of value on all land in the vicinity. In any case it was enough for us to know that in Perosbai's case the Municipal action was perfectly legal.

4. As to (2) the price paid Perosbai had full opportunity of urging the value of her land both before the Collector of Bombay and again in the High Court. It is difficult to conceive that the High Court should have taken a wrong view of the case as courts are in my experience always inclined to liberality in awarding compensation. Land on the flats is of small value unless there is a road close to it. Had the Ripon Road not been made, I hardly suppose Perosbai's land would have had any but a valuable value, lying as it does midway between Bellasis Road and Jacob's Circle in a position so isolated that it is difficult to see what profitable use could have been made of it. From a statement prepared in December, 1886, I find that Mr. Yasir Thawar's land, 8,255 yards, was bought at 14 annas the same sum, 14 annas, was paid for 1,750 yards bought from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and 14 annas also to Motibhai for 706 yards. All these portions of land were more favourably situated before the formation of the Ripon Road than Perosbai's being nearer other pre-existing roads. Further 19,070 yards were taken from Goswami Giridharji Maharaj at 15 annas, and so far as I am aware no rate as high as one rupee for morelandapart from buildings was paid to any one except to Perosbai herself for land in this locality. It would appear, therefore, that so far from underpaid she received one anna per yard more than any other owner of similar lands, that is land without buildings, even though her land as above explained was particularly unfavourably situated as regard access.

5. (a) Leaile as to certain land-owners being more largely mentioned Mr. Khote and the Hindustan's Mills as instances. Mr. Khote was not paid in cash at all 1221 yards were taken from him partly for the roadway and partly for exchange to the Hindustan mill, and he was paid for these 1221 square yards by receiving an equal number of yards out of the land acquired from Mr. Yasir Thawar. It is therefore, incorrect to say that his land was left. The land given was worth more than that taken. The Hindustan Mill was another case of arrangement. This mill suffered by having the mill lands cut in two by the new road, and under the usual rules would have received from the courts much higher compensation owing to the severance of one portion of the property from the other. To compensate the mill for this and save the expenses of litigation, they were given 4,356 yards which had been bought at 14 annas a yard in exchange for the 2,833-33 square yards taken for the roadway. The reason of the excess was not, as Perosbai's memorial states, because the land itself taken was twice the value of the land near the *taken* from the junction of the Flat roads, but because the land Mill was retained land, while that given in exchange was low-lying, and therefore of less value.

It is impossible for any reasonable person to take exception to such an arrangement as this; and, indeed, whether the Hindustan Mill got more or less by this amicable arrangement than they could have obtained by fighting their case and claiming cash compensation in the High Court as Perosbai did, would appear to be no affair of her's, because, as I have shown above, she got the full value of her land in cash.

6. I am, therefore, of opinion that it would be out of the question for the Town Council to make any further grant of compensation in the face of the High Court decision that the Compensation already offered is sufficient, and as the land taken from her has all been disposed of either as roadway or by resale, no portion can be restored to her.

The land still remaining in her possession amounting to, I am informed, 5,940 square yards, must have acquired a large increase of value from the formation of the Ripon Road, and therefore she is to that extent benefited by it.

7. The only course would appear to be to reply that the Town Council while regretting the necessity for depriving Perosbai of her land against her wish, are of opinion that the land was lawfully taken and paid for at the value determined in the High Court after full inquiry, and they therefore decline to interfere. A tracing accompanies.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Colonel Merewethr proposed that Mr. Cama, the petitioner's solicitor, be informed that the Town Council having made further inquiries into the matter of Perosbai's complaint, regretted that they were unable to entertain the petition, as they were of opinion that the taking up of her land in connection with the formation of the Ripon Road was perfectly legal, and that it had been paid for at the rate confirmed by the High Court; also that the Council could not say that Perosbai had been in any way unfairly treated in the matter.

The Chairman seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sayani moved an amendment to the effect that the Council having carefully inquired into the matter regretted that nothing further could be done in it.

Colonel Merewether thought that allegations had been made that Perosbai was unfairly treated in the matter, and as it was an indirect insinuation against Mr. Ollivant, it should be stated in the resolution that the Council did not share in that opinion.

Mr. Sayani did not for one moment doubt the *bona fides* of Mr. Ollivant in the matter. He said that the best of officers sometimes unwittingly committed acts which unfortunately resulted in the annoyance or injury to parties whom they never thought of doing any possible harm. He was sure that this was a case in which the petitioner had been unfairly dealt with. The Municipality seemed to have set up its back because the applicant did not get what she wanted to in the High Court suit. He regretted that the Council could not interfere legally in the matter.

Messrs. Banaji, Javerilal, Cowasjee, and Colonel Portman agreed that the petitioner was most unfairly dealt with, and regretted that the Council could not legally interfere in the matter.

Mr. Sayani's amendment was eventually adopted by a majority of members.

The Council, after transacting other routine business, adjourned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It assists the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery whether arising from teething or from any other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by druggists throughout the world. Price 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Address for Advice Mrs. Winslow, Frye Company, Manchester and 205 Ringlet-road, London.

* The principal streets and places are as follows:—Girgaum Road, Girgaum Back Road, parts of Gamdevi Road, Charni Road, Thakurdwar Road, western part of Lohar Chawl Street, Dabul, Mughbat, Nisdagal Cart, Khoja's Cart, Khotachi Cart, Kalmori Cart and a large number of small streets in the district between Dhobi Talao and Tardeo.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO KASHMERE.

OWING to its inaccessibility Kashmere is a *terra incognita* to the majority of Europeans in India, though it is every year becoming better known. It is now proposed to connect the Happy Valley with British territory by means of a railway, and when that has been accomplished Jammu and Baramula will soon be as well-known as Lahore or Umballa. So far as the preliminary surveys for a railway to Kashmere, have yet been carried out, the result goes to show that there are at least three practicable alternatives, all somewhat costly though a good deal more is needed before anything like an approximate estimate can be formed of what the actual expenditure on any one would ultimately be. The following information regarding the preliminary surveys is given in an upcountry paper:—

One scheme is to carry on the existing branch line from Sialkot to Jammu and Riasi on the Chenab, from which last-named place it would have to follow pretty close the windings of the Chenab River up to the junction with the Bichari tributary, thence up that and the adjoining Banihal valley, finally travelling under the Banihal pass, and by Verenag and Shahabad to Islamabad; a total length of about 150 miles, of which all, with the exception of the first 10 miles, would be in Kashmir territory.

A second scheme would start either from the Mandra or Rawal Pindi stations of the North-Western Railway, and go by Kahuta, Panjar on the Jhelum River, and thence following the Jhelum Valley, on either one side or other of the river, all the way to Baramula; a total length of 180 miles, of which, if the right bank were followed as far as Kohata 80 miles would be in British territory.

The third alternative would be to leave the North-Western Railway at Kala-Serai, and running through the Hasara country, by Haripur, Abbottabad, Mansera to Garhi-Habibulla, cross the Kunhar river there, and by a short tunnel about a mile long get through the range which separates the Kunhar from the Kishan Ganga, which last would be crossed just above its junctions with the Jhelum near Muzaffarabad. From the latter place this line would also follow the Jhelum Valley to Baramula, 135 mile in all, of which somewhere about half would be in British territory.

The first of the three lines would probably be the most expensive to construct; difficulties in the matter of provision for waterway would begin at Jammu itself, and the small streams and drainages crossed would be very numerous. Heavy gradients, of probably not less than 1 in 20 in the Upper Valleys, would moreover be unavoidable, with some four or five tunnels, one of four miles in length, under the Banihal range. The second line would, on the other hand, probably be the cheapest. It would be without tunnels of any consequence and probably necessitate no gradient steeper than 1 in 50. In many ways, however, the best case can probably be made out for the third. The first portion of its length would open out almost the whole of the Hazara Valley, and the development considerable local mineral wealth, the valley being credited with containing more or less iron and coal, and undoubtedly possessing valuable forests. The existence of such a line moreover could not fail to have an excellent influence on the adjoining Swatis, Bonerwals and Yusufzai tribes. And it would in many respects offer the most favourable entrance to the Kashmir Valley.

A CALCUTTA MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

At the Calcutta High Court, before the Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Garth applied for an order for alimony in the suit of Popham *vs.* Popham, in which the wife prays for a judicial separation from her husband on the ground of his adultery. He said that Mrs. Popham had obtained leave to sue *in forma pauperis*, as she was absolutely destitute of any means of her own, and was at present supported by her mother, who had but small means herself. The application was made on an affidavit of the petitioner which stated that the respondent had been a clerk in the employ of Government in the Bengal Office for some eight or nine years at the hitherto princely salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, which latter sum he was at present drawing. Mr. Henderson, for the respondent, denied that he was in receipt of Rs. 100; it was only 150. Respondent had filed an affidavit in which he alleged that although his wife had instituted a suit in *forma pauperis*, she was possessed of money. How much he could not say, but certain circumstances had transpired which led him to believe that she had money. In a suit in which she appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate she had stated that she had received a sum of Rs 1,500 which money was not yet exhausted. Petitioner had also stated to respondent's sister that she had come into a fortune of some Rs. 10,000 by the death of [illegible] all over India and Australia for some time past, and respondent could not say how much money she had. His lordship, after remarking that the respondent had addressed several letters to him direct, requested Mr. Henderson to tell his client to discontinue the correspondence. Probably the practice was resorted to by ignorant people who knew no better, and men without education. By consent of both parties an order was made for respondent to pay Rs. 30 per mensem to the petitioner, *pendent lite*.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

WE quote the following from Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee and Co.'s circular received from Hong Kong by yesterday's China mail:—"The first part of the interval was marked by a very quiet business at declining rates, subsequently the receipt of favourable advices from the consuming districts and the Coast Ports, induced dealers to operate more freely, and considerable settlements of all counts have taken place at rather an advance on previous quotations; the bulk of the purchases being more of a speculative character. No. 20s. generally have been in good request and some favorite superior chops were readily taken up at an advance of 50 cents to a dollar per bale other descriptions continuing steady. Nos. 16s. have been in more supply when compared with the demand and prices here and there show a decline of 25 to 50 cents. No. 12s. have been in moderate request, but only favorite chops have continued to attract attention, other descriptions cannot easily be placed. In No. 10s. holders have freely met buyers and a considerable business has resulted in favourite chops at former values. Nos. 8s. and 6s. have remained steady and a good business has been reported in one or two favourite chops. There was a slight inquiry for Nos. 14s. and 12s., but the absence of stock has prevented business. Owing to the scarcity of English Yarn Nos. 22s., 24s., 28s. and 32s. to 42s. and the consequent increase in value of from 6ds. 4 to 6ds. 6 per bale, dealers are bestowing their attention on Indian Nos. 22s. and 24s., which are now in good inquiry. During the fortnight ended 5,607 bales, being 3,049 and unsold stock 12,082 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 1,048 bales and Japan 470 bales. It was expected that the low prices recently ruling here might induce some orders from Shanghai and Japan, but excessive direct shipments from your port has weakened the markets there according to latest advices.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GAMBLING IN THE DISTRICTS.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL'S Bill for the prevention of gambling has been referred to a select committee for report. We are thankful to Government for taking these measures to prevent what is the cause of many a person's ruin. But it may be asked why nothing is done to prevent similar irregularity nearer home? The bold speculators at Mombadevi on the probable quantity of rainfall, are now assured that the Government do not include their trade in the crime of gambling. These Mombadevi "bulls" have done and are still doing incalculable mischief, and still the law disturbs them not. We do not see why this Monte Carlo in the very heart of the city is allowed to exist.—*Jam-i-Jamshed*.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

The *Hayyatu Subodh*, a Canarese paper published in Bombay, has very pronounced opinions on the Afghan question. Says the writer:—Afghanistan is our neighbour, and its troubles have become, if not troubles of our own, the sources of great anxiety and solicitude to us. These troubles would not have been to us what they are at present, more of an independent and not meddlesome character. We have intermeddled with our imperial policy in the disturbances of that country and have at present there a ruler of our own choice, a ruler who has failed to rule the country well, and has been more of a tyrant than a human ruler. To have our diplomatic friendly relations with such a country and its ruler, for the sake of what is supposed our own safety against the apprehended aggression of a powerful enemy, who is just near by, and whose movements are threatening, is to rely on the friendship and support of an unwieldy nation and its dislihed monarch. We do not at all understand why our Government, which is a powerful Government, should seek the help in any way whatsoever of such an ally, instead of developing and strengthening its own means of defence.

THE *Novoye Vremya* is exercised over the discovery of the presence of English spies in the Transcaspian Province. Up to the present, however, only one has been caught, a Bokharan Jew, on whose person was detected a manuscript with information about the state of affairs in the provinces intended for the British Agent at Meshed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Londoner, Captain J Gray, was cleared out last evening for Galle, in ballast.

THE British India steamer Loodiana will sail this morning, under Captain J C Sharp, for Galle, in ballast.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

HER Majesty's China and Australian mails were brought to Bombay yesterday morning, by the P and O boat Kaiser-i-Hind, 3,400 tons, Captain E G Stead, which left Sydney on the 22nd ultimo, calling on her way to this port at Melbourne, Glenelg, Albany, Colombo, Shanghai and other Chinese and Australian ports. The following is the list of passengers that have arrived with her for Bombay and London:—Mr Foplin and Mr Masfoot (for Bombay), and Mrs Reid, Mr F Jackson, Mr C Marsh, Mr H Eyre, and Mr Watts, (for London), from Sydney; Mr A de Souza, (for Bombay), and Miss Scott, Mr and Mrs Ray, Mr J H Scott, Mrs and Miss Cross, and Mr W G George, (for London), from Melbourne; Mr and Mrs Greenwood, three children and ayah, from Shanghai; Mr F C Plato, from Hongkong; Mr and Mrs Middlemas, from Calcutta; Mr and Mrs Lee and Miss Lee, from Wellington, for London; Dr and Mrs Rogers, for London, from Albany; 8 natives, from Singapore; and 21 native crews on s s Valetta, from Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2372	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur	..	Meule	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Buchanan	1212	W. Willer	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Thistle	1815	A. Scrovech	G	.....
„ Dago	1329	t. Macgregor	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Fernlande	1375	J. B. Sellers	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hoanda	..	J. Avers	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ M. Hall	2141	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ L. Rive	1308	S. R. Lee	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inchlonga	1987	Gallaches	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ China	1394	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Kaiser Hoy	..	Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
S.S. Lord Charmount	2056	Bocquet	Bths	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ganges	1459	D. Roberts	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Atreto	2056	J. R. Gordon	..	F. & Muir & Co.
„ Khiva	1240	S. Bacon	..	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace	1559	W. H. Smith	..	The Captain.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
20	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Stead	Sydney, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	Madura (s)	Perint	Trieste.
	Othello (s)	Atkins	Hull.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Lanciours, Gray, for Galle.
„ Loodiana, Sharp, for Galle.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Ship Hutton Hall, for Calcutta.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
15	Cr. of Carthage s	Greive	Glasgow, June 7.
	Shahjehan s	Rainey	Singapore, July 7.
	Ganges s	Dodge	Liverpool, May 27.
	Saint Fillacre s	Fitzerald	Singapore, July 8.
16	Coromandel s	Gray	Rangoon, July 9.
	Chelydra s	Archer	Singapore, July 8.
	Narbudda s	Allen	Singapore, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.—Steamers Pultusa and Madras. Barque Bacchus.
July 16.—Steamers Roumania and Rathenay. Ship [illegible]. Barque Helen South.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
16	Himalaya s	.....	Rangoon.
17	Khandalla s	.....	Calcutta.
	Nagpore s	.....	Calcutta.
18	Goalpara s	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
16	Coromandel s	.....	Calcutta.
	Nyroga s	.....	Galle.
17	Himalaya s	.....	Negapatam.
	Hardanger s	.....	London.
	Khandalla s	.....	Pondy. & Colombo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 20.

Hammond, Major, BI, R A., on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 19.

Lowry, Lt, Mad, BI Irish Rifles, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Elliott, Major, BI. Lincoln Regt, to rejoin, to Delhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C

Bombay, July 21st, 1887.

1. L-C H J Walsh, D Company, is granted 1 month's leave of absence from the 20th inst., and has the permission to take his rifle with him.

2. No 2122 Vol F W Fido, is transferred from D Company to C Company from this date.

3. Bombay Light Horse.—The following orders are notified:—

(1.) The Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall this day Thursday, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m., for drill with swords.

(2.) There will be Riding drill for recruits on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m., at Chowpaty, Swords, Head ropes and bandoleers to be worn.

(3.) Drill with Swords at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) RUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant R. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

196-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee vs Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B, Tobin and B, and in person—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

478-86—Little, S F and N—Narivahoo and others vs Mulji Purshotum and others—Nanu and H.

entitled to uniform were morning-dress. But there was no difference in the charges of powder.

It took his Excellency and the Commander-in-Chief three months to reach Calcutta; and they executed three Engineers every ten days between Delhi and Saskipore. The promotion in the Department was satisfactory even to the most down-trodden juniors.

In one year, all the bridges and railways were in working order, and the curious thing is that, though we have had many severe monsoons since, they have never given way. The feed-pipes at the watering-stations are convertible into a gallows at five minutes' notice, which may be given by the Senior Military or Civil Officer in the station, when he considers that an embankment shows signs of unsteadiness.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE MARKS.—Messrs. D. Gupta and Co., druggists of Esplanade Row, charged at the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday, Tarney Churn Shaw with this offence in respect of their antiperiodic mixture. Messrs Allan and Mitra, Barristers, instructed by Babu Kamini Kahar Guha, appeared for the complainants, and Babu Kannye Lall Mukerji for accused. Mr. Allan said that there was a distinction between this case and the other cases which had preceded it for the same offence. The accused in the present case was a chemist, and had been employed in the shop of the two natives who had been before convicted for the same offence. The accused, because of his knowledge in chemistry and also for other reasons, which the evidence would show had made himself liable to a heavy penalty, for thus counterfeiting the trade marks of complainants, and selling spurious medicines. The antiperiodic mixture was a valuable discovery made by the father of complainants, who were legitimately entitled to it, and when there is a spurious imitation of it the Court should pass an exemplary punishment. According to the finding of one of the Judges at the High Court the offence was as henious as that of theft. Accused had palmed off spurious drugs for a combination of compounds or ingredients which the father of complainants had by long study discovered, and accused was selling this at the same price as the genuine drug. He was not only cheating the general public by such a monstrous imposition, but was defrauding the complainan's. Counsel maintained that the Court should meet out exemplary punishment in the case. Complainants had expended a large sum of money from time to time in prosecuting people for this offence, and it was high time that the offence should be put a stop to by a heavy penalty. Evidence was then gone into, and the case adjourned.

WRONGFULLY RESTRAINING AND CONFINING A PUBLIC OFFICER IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY.—Babus Shama Churn Lahouri, Upendronath Sanyal, and Surrendronath Sanyal were charged by Mr. E. B. George, a bailiff of the Presidency Small Cause Court, with wrongfully restraining and confining him in the execution of his duty, were rearraigned. Mr. Hume appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Farr for the accused. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Farr said that it was the duty of the prosecutor, after he was told that the property which he intended to seize under a decree of the Small Cause Court was in the zenana apartments, where a lady of rank lived to give notice, to that lady to retire, and after he had received intimation of her removal then to enter the room. This he could prove was the duty of the prosecutor to do and not forcibly enter the room. The law had clearly laid down that such notice should be given by a public officer before he entered the zenana to attach property, and prosecutor had transgressed the law by the mode of procedure he had adopted. It was absolutely denied that prosecutor was wrongfully confined. Evidence having been further gone into the case was again adjourned.

THE GREAT OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.—This case, in respect of 30 maunds and 14 seers of opium, which had been smuggled from Nepal to Buktiarpur and from thence to Calcutta, was further resumed. The charge of having in possession the drug was now against six natives, as in the original hearing three only were charged. The latter three were subsequently arrested. The principal offender, who is the owner of the property, is in Nepal, where he cannot be arrested. The case was further KOLE into and adjourned.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 9th of July there were 163 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 190 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·2 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 16 from cholera, 50 from fevers, 13 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The death are thus classified:—2 Non-Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 114 Hindus, 38 Mohamedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 9th of July was 163 against 160 and 134 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 2. There were 16 deaths from cholera against 9 and 3 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 50 and 13 respectively against 41 and 22 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·6 per mille per eannum against 22·6, the mean of the last five years.

GRIEVOUS HURT.—In the case of Bepin Behary Dutt, an employe of the Generel Post Office, against Henry Bennett, also an employe there, for causing grievous hurt to him, by fracturing his jaw with a loaded stick, about seven weeks ago, in Dalhousie Square, Inspector Bell informed the Magistrate at Calcutta on Monday, that complainant was still in hospital, where he was likely to be detained a few days longer, for which purpose he would apply for an adjournmeat for a week, which was granted, accused being enlarged on the same bail before.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A PLETHORA OF LEGS.—The Umballa correspondent of the Lahore paper, writing on the 10th instant, gives the following description of a curious cow which he recently came across:—"The other evening while out driving I saw a couple of natives in the yellow garb of mendicants carrying about a small cow on a bullock cart. The animal was decked in a gaudy covering, with rowts of bells and shells round her neck and on her feet. Not understanding the motive of this show I drove up and was not surprised to find that the cow was being exhibited, for she possessed no less than six legs. On examining the animal I found that her fore-quarters were perfectly formed, the two extra appendages having grown out between her hind legs. The animal presented anything but a pleasing sight, but being unquestionably a rare curiousity has been a source of income to her exhibitors. The cow was brought down here all the way from Amritsar, being exhibited *en route*"

CATTLE LIFTING.—Whether it is owing to the spread of education, we cannot say; but the cattle thieves at Hoshiarpur who, according to a correspondent at that place, stole four bullocks recently, would seem to have been reading the Army Regulations. Those inestimable rules, it will be remembered, urge upon infantry when going into action to dig a hole to put the officer's charger in; and we cannot conceive any motive, other than mere admiration of British tactics, that should lead Hoshiarpur cattle thieves to think that the best way of disposing of four stolen bullocks would be to dig a hole and bury them in it under grass and straw. The bullocks must certainly have thought the end of the world was approaching.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX.—We are sorry to see that anthrax is breaking out in several places in this Province. Only a few days ago our Sialkot correspondent announced an outbreak at that place, fortunately only among the grass-cutters' ponies; and a more serious outbreak at Ferozepore, as announced in our news from that place to-day, has caused Veterinary Surgeon Walker to be sent there on special duty. Nor are these the only places whence we have had recent intelligence of anthrax. In dealing with the subject of cattle-breeding in India a short while ago, we pointed out how totally inadequate are the veterinary provisions of Government for the requirements of the country; and we only hope that an antrax epidemic may not occur to emphasize the warning.—*Ibid.*

PUNJAB COMMISSION.—Mr. G. W. Rivaz, District Judge of Kangra, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that District, temporarily, *vice* Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who will proceed at once to officiate as Commissioner of Lahore, *vice* Mr. W. Coldstream, who will revert to the charge of the Gurdaspur district. Hafiz Anwar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jullundur, will be transferred to Kangra, temporarily, in the place of Mr. G. W. Rivaz, till the latter is relieved by Mr. E. O'Brien from Delhi. Mannu Lal Tahsildar, will be appointed to act for Hafiz Anwar Ali at Jullundur. Kishen Chund, Munsiff, has been re-appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Huzara District.—*Ibid.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 4s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE OPINION IN INDIA.

IN the article which Mr. Herbert Gladstone has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* on his recent visit to India, he touches on certain aspects of opinion in this country:—

IS INDIA GOVERNED BY FORCE?

'HOW few Europeans there are!' is perhaps the commonest remark made by those arriving in India for the first time—and truism as it is, there is a moral of the first importance to be drawn from the fact. For the fact itself is the disproof of the fallacy that we hold India entirely by the sword. The mere assertion of the opinion that we govern by force would hurt no one, but unfortunately it is not uncommon to find men who shape and base their views as to what ought to be done for the country on the assumption that this most mischievous theory is true. The inevitable outcome is the effort to maintain in full efficiency a military bureaucracy in combination with an utter disregard of the necessity for constant consideration of the wishes and interests of those whose position and education entitle them to be looked upon more than any others as the representatives of the people at large.

Of course it does not follow that, because you do not see British soldiers and police at every turn, that forces sufficient to keep order and put down rebellion are not in a full state of preparation to act decisively. But it is a fact worth noticing that, as of all countries comprised in the British Empire Ireland is the most heavily garrisoned, so India, in proportion to her vast population, is the lightest. And while it is true that in India as in England and everywhere else chaos would follow the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Crown, it is equally true that, in spite of the largest army we could afford to maintain, the whole country would fall into a state of ruinous confusion were the responsible Government to refrain from endeavouring by a wise and just administration to satisfy and conciliate the masses of the people. If the soldier is ready, then, to hold India on the principles of force of alone—cost what it might—the British taxpayer preferring partial dismemberment, as in the case of America, to total ruin, would decline to pay the piper. And, if one thing is more evident than any other at first sight, it is we are enabled to govern India because there is a belief in British justice and good faith, and that the prosperity and safety of our Indian Empire depend upon the continuance of this belief.

THE LOYALTY OF THE INDIANS.

A good deal has recently been said on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in India about loyalty of the people. There are men of experience in India who still profess to hold to Macaulay's description of the Bengalee, and who, assuming the people generally to be disloyal, declare that we are only safe so long, as we keep them down. On the other hand, English press was full of telegrams announcing the glorious success of the Jubilee festivities and the extraordinarily spontaneous loyalty of all classes of the people. The truth lies somewhere between these extremes. It is nonsense to speak of the spontaneous loyalty of the Indian people, when the great bulk of them had about as clear an idea of Jubilee of the Queen as they have of the age of the Mikado. They do not mind who governs them so long as they have reasonably fair treatment, and it would probably be true to say that nine people out of ten throughout India neither knew nor cared to know what the rejoicings were about. But if they are not spontaneously loyalty to the personality of the Sovereign, they are either contented or long suffering without disloyalty or even bitterness. Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable all over India than the simple contentment and restfulness which prevail in the towns and villages. Appearances alone cannot be trusted; but it will scarcely be disputed that, except among classes and races trained to arms and accustomed by tradition to idea of war, the inhabitants of India generally, during the present acntury, have shown themselves to be perhaps the most peaceful people in the world. Among the wealthier and more educated classes the tokens and professions of loyalty were none the less satisfactory from the knowledge that in India more than in any other part of her Majesty's dominions loyalty depend upon the individual idea of self-interest. To say this conveys no reproach, for it would be true to say of Europeans that their loyalty to their respective governments is conditional upon these governments being identified in their minds with the general public interest. And the belief in India that the safety and well-being of the country are inseparable from the existence of the British Government is assuredly gaining ground.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The tone of the native press at the beginning of the year was most satisfactory, and the worst enemies of its liberty in India could not deny the fact. It is indeed curious to find upon what a miserable basis the very few admirers of Lord Lytton's press policy rest their case. No doubt there is often enough directed against the Government abuse of varying intensity, which is inaccurately called disloyalty, and a cry goes up for its suppression. But in nine cases out of ten it is entirely analogous to the abuse which partisan newspapers in England pour upon a Government of opposite politics. In India the Government does not chanze, and there is no buffer-between it and the people who naturally enough pour in their fire without reserve. It may, however, be said with confidence that, bad as are some personalities in the vernacular press of India, it is a question whether the palm in this respect is not at times carried off by some of the English journals published in India, and to those of us who are accustomed to the infamous and lying methods which many of the lower partisan papers habitually adopt in England against political opponents, it is astonishing to find how highly nervous are the sensibilities of some of our countrymen in India.

THE TEMPER OF EUROPEANS.

This leads to the consideration of some aspects of Anglo-Indian society the neglect of which has on some notable occasions wrought no small mischief. It will be readily admitted that Europeans scattered, as many of them are, in small and isolated numbers amongst masses of natives are exposed to inconvenience and dangers which we do not often realise. With recollection of the Mutiny still fresh, it is no wonder if uneasiness rises sometimes to fear and even unreasoning panic. Though there is little or no real cause for this in the Presidency towns, yet English society in general is, and must be, more or less affected by constant intercourse with those whose business keeps them up-country and whose apprehensions are more easily excited by the isolation in which they are compelled to live. It is a curious fact, and by no means to the credit of the seat of Government, that the Europeans in Calcutta seem to have been more liable to ungovernable fits of combined wrath and panic than elsewhere. 'Panic Sunday' in 1857 was followed in 1861 by the furious outburst of the indigo planters and their friends against those who ventured to sympathise with the ryots. And more lately there was the violent, undignified and most mischievous agitation in connection with the Ilbert Bill, which culminated in the rotten-egg demonstration at the gates of Government House in 1883. The reason of this does not appear to be difficult to find. On the one hand, you have a state of society predisposed to alarmist views of all kinds, united by the circumstances and conditions of Indian life, with a constant tendency to act together as against the natives; and on the other, there is no counterbalancing force to preserve an equilibrium of moderation, and in acute disturbances, of common sense. In England the very fact that the one party goes to an extreme, sends the other in an opposite direction. There is no equipoise of this kind in India, though some parts of the country, as for instance Bombay, seem far less liable than others to panic. And it must be confessed that the English newspapers which represent purely English views, and which give an inferior reflection of English society in India, so far from exercising a healthy and invigorating influence over their readers, are too apt to make confusion worse confounded by developing and accentuating the mischief at work.

THE TORYISM OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

It is a misfortune that the politics of Anglo-Europeans are practically of only one colour. Not only as a consequence is there a want of balance and ballast in disturbed times among Europeans themselves, but educated natives incline more and more to distrust the efficacy of pure argument in urging their claims on the Government which they naturally believe to be largely under the influence of resident Europeanss, and to look the less satisfactory but more productive methods of political agitation.

But over and above this there is a serious drawback arising from the Toryism of Anglo-Indians, which in their own interests they should not overlook. There is a growing tendency at Home to make party capital out of Indian, and in this a large part of the Anglo-Indian community are only too ready to co-operate. The Ilbert Bill agitation is a fair example of this. It will be remembered that the Liberal Government of the day was denounced by the whole of the Conservative press and the Conservative party for the support given cordially to Lord Ripon. Quotations from private letters, from the Anglo-Indian press, from speeches delivered at European meetings, were copiously supplied from India, and freely used for party purposes at home.

No effort was made to bring about the calm consideration of a question above all others capable of being fairly argued, considered, and decided on a wise and just basis. Though Lord Lytton, as Viceroy, shortly before he left India, had committed the Indian Government to deal with the question, and though perhaps the main responsibility rested on those whose duty it was to advise a new Viceroy, the whole weight of the attack was directed against Lord Ripon, and in a great measure because he was a Liberal. For the first time in history the highest representative of the Queen in India was grossly insulted by his own countrymen in view of the whole world. Rightly or wrongly the Liberals at home are not likely to forget this episode, and the party purposes to which it was turned. And is it likely that they will be more disposed, when other contentions matters arise in India, to give great weight—weight which ought to be given—to the representations of those who they think are as strong, if not stronger, political partisans than the Conservative at home?

INDIAN AND THE DISMAL QUARRELS OF PARTY.

It should be the first aim and object of all who wish to do justice to every class in India to keep India out of the dismal quarrels of party. It must happen that on great questions of policy, such as those relating to the North-west frontier and Afghanistan decisions must be arrived at to a large extent on broad party lines. Desirable indeed it is to get rid of party on all great national questions, but unfortunately this is not possibb. At least, however, questions concerning the internal good government of India can be considered calmly without the imputation of motives and without employing the machinery of party either in India or England. And as the administration of India is a national concern in which all parties have the deepest and liveliest interest, it is a misfortune that some officious persons should have started in different parts of India the Primrose League, which, whatever may be its party virtues at home, will not, it may be said with confidence, either strengthen the Empire or serve the interest of Europeans in India or of Conservative at home.

This is said in no carping or ungenerous spirit. Kindness and hospitality flow in India irrespective of party views, and timely criticism from a different political standpoint may tend to show a danger which naturally can scarcely be appreciated in India by a majority too great to admit of a full appreciation of views and position of the minority, and too much out of touch with the Liberal party at home to see the precise set of political currents.

KATKOFF AND TOURGENIEFF REMINISCENCES.

A RECENT number of the *Russkaya Sharina* contains a long and interesting article on Friedrich Bodenstedt, who has probably done more than any body else to make Russian literature known and appreciated in Germany. In England the name of Bodenstedt is well known in connection with his Shakspeare essays and translations, the former, and prominently his "Shakspearian Women Character," having been translated into English. In his youth Bodenstedt was tutor to the sons of Prince Michael Goliziu, at Moscow, and it was there where he made the acquaintance of M. Katkoff, the present well-known editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, who was at that time teacher of history to Bodenstedt's pupils. After devoting some space to the German poet's friendship with other Russians, the *Sharina* goes on to say:—

About Katkoff Bodenstedt does not say much in his letters, because the grave Michael Nikiforovitch was very reserved, and showed as yet no inclination for the political activity which twenty years later has made him so famous. Katkoff had lately come back from abroad, having visited France Belgium, and Germany. He had lived at Berlin for a considerable time, and attended Schelling's lectures during three terms. "He spoke with particular vivacity of Schelling and Jacob Grimm," writes Bodenstedt, "as he had been kindly received at Schelling's house, where he was a frequent visitor. In his reminiscences of this acquaintance, Schelling's charming daughter, with whom, I became afterwards acquainted, and who married Baron Zedt, plays an important part. Katkoff always talked of her in terms of highest respect, while otherwise he did not care for the society of women. Katkoff's mastery of the German language, both in conversation and writing, was so perfect that I could never detect anything foreign in his expressions, and I believe it is only for political reasons that his former passion for everything German has given way to the exact reverse. I have noticed a similar change in several other Russian friends whose sympathies for Germany decreased in the same degree as our national importance increased. As long as we were weak and disunited Germans could not complain of any unkind treatment in Russia. But from the time forth when Germany became united and a mighty Empire an unfavourable change has taken place which in my old days I sincerely regret, for I have from my youth been fond of the Russian people. At that time Katkoff had not yet begun his campaign against the reforms introduced by Peter the Great, a campaign due to the desire to bring about the regeneration of Russia by his own powers. I will not, however, touch politics, and can only say that I am indebted to Katkoff for much instruction about Russian history and literature.

Of Tourgenieff, who was on very friendly terms with Bodenstedt, the latter says in one of his letters

Ivan Tourgenieff called on me for the first time in spring, 1860, and he made both on myself and my family a very good impression. This was also the case wherever I introduced him. Tourgenieff was pleased with Munich that he repeated his visits for a number of years, and became acquainted with almost every eminent scholar, poet, and artist then living at Munich. . . . As an author he was very modest, and confessed that with his first poetical creations he had been unfortunate, which made him for a long time doubt his talents, and only when, far away from Russia, he had begun his prose writings he had regained confidence in himself. But this self-confidence never degenerated with him into self-glorification, and he often expressed his regrets to me that he could not write poetry as well as prose, for in prose, he said, the highest ideal can never be reached; as, for instance, Goethe's "Faust" would be impossible in prose."

It appears that "Faust" was Tourgenieff's favourite poem, of which he knew the first part almost by heart. Bodenstedt remarks on Tourgenieff's relation to Madme. Viardot-Garcia. After observing that the lady had influenced even Tourgenieff's politics, he continues:—

He could not live without her, and followed her to Paris, where she nursed him till he died. Erotic relations were, as far as I now, quite absent from this mental union, and this may serve as an instance that intimate friendship is possible between a married woman and an unmarrid man, Tourgenieff put this friendship high above all fits of passion, and it is for this reason that Goethe's words, "Du sollst entsagen," plays so large a part in his works.

THE WICKED PARSON IN THE PLAY.

APROPOS of the incredibly wicked clergyman in "The Golden Band," which is now being played at the Olympic Theatre, the Rev. Freeman Mills, one of the joint authors, writes to us as follows:—

Visitors to the Olympic may be interested to know that the mock clergyman is a real man, who is now undergoing penal servitude. He was engaged for a short time to take duty at my church, and, as his high-flown preaching was liked, I had some idea of asking the Bishop of London to license him to the curacy. His strong objection to my applying to the Bishop excited my suspicions, and something that he said reminded me of a clerical impostor and swindler who had victimised some of the congregation of St. Jude's, Chelsea. My inquiries proved him to be the same. I then warned the pretended divine against pursuing his impostare and shortly after he left the country. Finding that he had performed the marriage ceremony for some parishioners of mine I looked into the law books on the subject, and discovered the point on which Mr. Horman and I have written our play. That it is unknown to the public is proved by the interest with which the play is followed, some critics notwithstanding. The "Rev. Dr. Oswald Keatinge crowned his career by imposing upon an archbishop, and, to the indignation of his Dublin admirer who looked upon him as another Martin Luther he was locked up in prison. The Rev. William Were is a dramatized version of the Rev. Dr. Keatinge.

BISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE AS CORRESPONDENTS.

EVEN in the midst of onerous duties Prince Bismarck and Count von Moltke find time to send birthday congratulations to friends, and to acknowledge the good wishes of admirers. The Chancellor lets the world into the secrets of his heart in a letter sent recently to a certain horticulturist at Geisenheim, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. "I envy you your favourite occupations in the evening of your life," writes the careworn statesman, who is now again combating troubles, both diplomatic and rheumatic; "the plant world is more sensible to and grateful for the care bestowed upon it than politics. It was the ideal of my younger years to represent myself as an old man, free from care, in a garden with the pruning knife." Another letter just written shows that Moltke the Silent can at a pinch be witty. He has addressed the following pleasant little note to a countryman—a basket maker—who had expressed his reverence for the Field-Marshal in rhyme:—"Esteemed countryman, I thank you for the patriotic poems, and I hope you may live to make baskets and write poetry for many years." Let it be added with deference that the "poems" were more creditable to the rhymester's heart than his head.

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SCOTCH MISSIONS IN INDIA.

THE monthly journal of the Free Church of Scotland for June contains a review of the work of the Indian Missions during the past year by Dr. George Smith. He says:—

In 1836-37 our Church had seven missionaries in the three Indian capitals, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; in 1843 the number was doubled, and the Church started "Free," with a staff of fourteen Scotsmen, all in India. Soon Stephen Hislop founded our fourth India mission at Nagpoor, then the capital of a native state in Central India. Cape Colony was added, then Natal, then Mount Lebanon, then the region around Lake Nyasa, then Aneityum and Futuna of the New Hebrides group in the South Seas, and then South Arabia; while the Indian and South African centres have spread out through Hoogli and Santalia, Poona and Sawad, Thana and Alibag, Nellore and Chingleput, Bhandara and Haidarabad. Margaret Wilson had done much for the women of Western India, but it was not till the close of 1837 that the appeal of Major St. Clair Jameson, a Bombay officer, resulted in the formation of our Ladies Society for Female Education in India (and after 1865 in Africa). To the same fifty years we owe the beginning of our medical as well as of our Women's Missions, and of the appointment of lay elders and members of the Church as professors and teachers in the six Christian colleges of India and Kafraria, as industrial captains of labour and evangelists in the missions to Africa.

The 7 ordained missionaries of fifty years ago are today represented by 64, of whom 15 are natives of Inda or Africa, besides many ordained converts in other missions or service. Of the ordained men, 8 have also a medical diploma. The total number of our medical missionaries, Scottish and native, is 17. Of 30 laymen from Scotland, mostly elders of the Church, 8 are in India and 22 in Africa. There are some 220 women, besides missionaries' wives, actively engaged in missionary work in India, Africa, and the New Hebrides, of whom 30 are from Scotland and the rest are natives. In Calcutta 3 Bengali and in London 2. Scottish ladies are studying for a medical degree; one of the latter is almost ready to be appointed to India. Nearly every year of late has seen additions, to the number of missionaries sent out from Scotland; in the past year 2 ordained men and 5 women have been so sent and appointed. This steady extension has been made possible, under God, only by the growing liberality and prayerfulness of the Church, and by the self-consecration of volunteer or honorary missionaries. In Bengal native converts give their leisure, like the Rev. Shib Chunder Boanrji, or send forth their brethren as at Gopalgunge and Oolaberia. In Madras the Rev. Dr. Miller and the College Council support additional members of the staff. In Bhandara Moulvie Safdar Ali, the retired magistrate whose conversion is told by Sir Herbert Edwardes, and Rungarao, a pleader in the courts, give regular and precious assistance. In South Arbia the Hon. I. Keith-Falconer founded and personally conducts the mission as his own and his family's gift to the Lord. In North Kaffraria Dr. Weir acts as a medical missionary at Main. In Natal the Misses Lorimer have long given themselves to work among the girls and women at the Gordon Mission. The managers and employes of the African Lakes Company are practically missionaries.

The whole number of Christian agents representing the Free Church of Scotland in its foreign mission fields, including those temporarily on leave and about to set out, is 8634 or 46 more than in the previous year, besides 26 native divinity students. In 1337 the number of similar Christian agents did not exceed 30.

The revenue of the financial year ending 31st March 1887, as follows:—

Revenue at Home:	
Associations	£13,945
Church-door Collections	1,489
	£15,434
Donations	2,834
Do. Special	4,021
Legacies	3,388
Capital	
Interest on Capital	2,926
Livingstonian Mission	3,564
Juvenile Offerings, General	1,124
Do. New Year Offering	712
"Bethel" Village Fund	537
Ladies' Society	7,068
Sent direct to Stations	4,729
Poona	64
Duff Sustenation Fund	343
Building and Repair Fund	428
South African Buildings	298
Pirrie and Cunninghame	...
Wilson College, Bombay	...
Madras Christian College	50
Widows' Fund	260
Invalided Missionaries' Fund	584
Gordon Memorial Mission	...
	£49,005
Revenue Abroad:—	
From Europeans	4,635
" Natives	1,516
Grant-in-aid	12,608
College and School Fees	13,364
Total Revenue from all Sources	£81,538

The other Mission Committees of the Church raised £5,849 for the Conversion of the Jews, £3,576 for the Continent of Europe and £2,796 for the Colonies, making the whole missionary revenue of the Free Church of Scotland £93,759. In the three years previous to 1886-87, three large capital sums were gifted to the Church. In the past year the purely Foreign Mission revenue returned to its normal condition, and shows an increase of nearly £4,000 above the income of 1882-83. We have appended the revenue of 1878-79, which was £48,775; thus in nine years the whole ordinary funds administered by the Foreign Missions Committee have increased nearly two-third.

The increase, however, in the past five years is in the revenue abroad. The efficiency of the educational side of our missions at Madras, Calcutta, and Nagpur chiefly has resulted in increased fees and grant-in-aid, from which the institutions have been to extend their operations. Our revenue from Legacies was below the average, and was little more than a third of that of the previous year. The donations, both general and for special objects, were larger, on the other hand. But we regret to report again a decrease in the sums raised by Quarterly Associations to the amount of £363. Extension of other congregational agencies may be made at the expense of the General Fund, which is the sheet-anchor of the Church's missionary operations, unless care be constantly taken to warn any new agency against trenching on the old.

The year has been one of mercy and judgment. Not for a long period have so many of the Church's missionaries been removed by death when entering on their service, as well as in the ripeness of a good old age. On the other hand, almost every mission shows quickened spiritual life and results above those of previous years. In 1885 there was a clear addition of 44 Christian agents. In 1886 there has been a further increase of 66, making the total number in all our mission fields 634. The number of adults admitted to the Church by baptism, besides 441 children, was 519, against 341 the previous year. The number receiving a Christian education in our schools and colleges rose from 16,614 to 17,946. The number of communicants increased from 5,306 to 5,596. Of the whole Church, as of our own Foreign Mission, may we see the evangelical prophesy more and more fulfilled: "So shall they fear the name of the Lord from the west, and his glory from the rising of the sun."

MR. LOWELL AS A DESPATCH WRITER.

THE following curious despatch from Mr. J. Russell Lowell, when Minister at Madrid, has just been published:—

Madrid, 6th July, 1873.—To Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State.—One of the devices of Fourcarde which came within M. Silvela's own knowledge, when in another department of the Government, is so ingenious and amusing as to be worth recounting. The Frenchman's object was to smuggle petroleum into Madrid without paying the octroi. To this end he established storehouses in the suburbs, and then, hiring all the leanest and least mammalian women that could be found, he made good all their physical defects with tin cases filled with petroleum, thus giving them what Dr. Johnson would have called the pectoral proportions of Juno. Doubtless he blasphemed the unwise parsimony of Nature in denying to women in general the multitudinous breasts displayed by certain Hindoo idols. For some time these seemingly milky mothers passed without question into the unsuspecting city and supplied thousands of households with that cheap enlightenment which cynics say is worse than none. Meanwhile, M. Fourcarde's pockets swelled in exact proportion to the Quaker breastworks of the improvised wet-nurses. Could he only have been moderate! Could he only have bethought him in time of the *ne quid nimis*! But one fatal day he sent in a damsel whose contours aroused in one of the guardians at the gates the same emotions as those of Marltornes in the bosom of the carrier. With the playful gallantry of a superior he tapped the object of his admiration, and it tinkled! He had "struck oil" unawares. Love shook his wings and fled. Duty retired, frowning, and M. Fourcarde's perambulating wells suddenly went dry.

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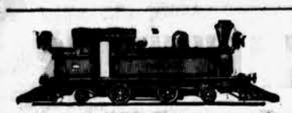

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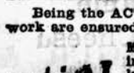

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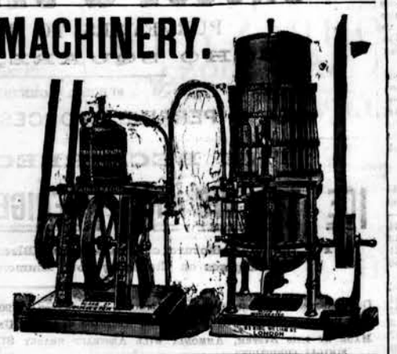

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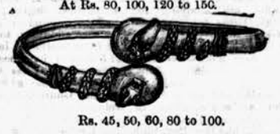

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